

Donegal County Archives
Cartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

The Plantation of Ulster Document Study Pack



Staidéar Bunfhoinsí Plandáil Uladh



COMHAIRLE CHONTAE

Dhún na nGall

DONEGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

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THE · FOUR · CITIZENS · FROM · LONDON · VIEWING ·
THE · SITE · OF · THE · PROPOSED · COLONY ·

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Ulster before Plantation



On the 14th of September 1607 a ship left the Donegal coast bound for Spain. On board were a number of Irish families, the noblemen of Ulster, including: Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, Ruairí O'Donnell, Earl of Tír Chonaill, Cú Chonnacht Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh and ninety nine members of their extended families and households. Their departure became known as the Flight of the Earls and marked the end of the Gaelic rule in Ulster. The flight came at the end of a long drawn out war, known as the Nine Years War (1594–1603), between the Irish lords and the British establishment. It left Ulster impoverished and ended the strength of the Irish families, the largest and most powerful of them being the Earls of Tyrone, the O'Neills.

Left behind in Ulster were the sub-chieftains, some of whom had supported O'Neill and O'Donnell during the war, others had changed

sides and now expected to be rewarded for their loyalty to the crown. Also living in the province were numbers of ex-soldiers and officials who also expected to be rewarded for long years of service.

O'Neill's and O'Donnell's lands were immediately confiscated by the crown and they were declared traitors. Rumours spread that the Earls intended to return to Ulster with a Spanish army to recapture the province and lead the country into rebellion, which encouraged the King, James I to bring Ulster firmly under English control once and for all. The King also wanted to bring Protestantism to Ireland and to replenish his impoverished treasury, left to him by his cousin, Elizabeth I. The plantation of Ulster was an opportunity to do both.

O'Doherty's Rebellion & the Irish in Ulster



Among the Irish who were still landowners in the region were Sir Cahir O'Doherty, Niall Garbh O'Donnell and Donal O'Cahan. O'Doherty was Lord of Inishowen, a title which he had inherited from his father and which was supported by the English administration in return for his loyalty. But the reality of life after the flight of the earls was not what O'Doherty had been promised. He first lost Inch Island in Inishowen, which was granted to a planter and then he had a number of disputes with the new governor of Derry. This eventually led him to rebel against his former allies. O'Doherty's rebellion, which began in April 1608, was local and not very ambitious. He first took the fort at Culmore, and then sacked and burned the city of Derry, killing the governor. A large force was raised to march against the uprising, which came to an abrupt end after O'Doherty

was killed in battle in July. With his death, yet more land was forfeited to the crown and the whole of Inishowen was granted to one man, Sir Arthur Chichester, before the plans for the official plantation had even been drawn up.

It is likely that Niall Garbh O'Donnell, who also fought for the English in the Nine Years War, encouraged O'Doherty in his rebellion. Niall Garbh was a cousin of Red Hugh and Ruairí O'Donnell but resented Red Hugh's inauguration as the O'Donnell, Ruairí's pardon after the war and his restoration as the Earl of Tír Chonaill, which Niall Garbh believed was rightfully his. It appears the crown preferred to support Ruairí, as they thought Niall Garbh unpredictable and untrustworthy. Niall Garbh may have supported O'Doherty's revolt but failed to join him in battle, declaring his allegiance to the crown. Niall however was arrested by the English and sent to prison at Dublin castle. From there he was transferred to the Tower of London where he was held without trial until his death in 1626.

The Tower of London was also the final home for another leading landowner in the area, Donal O'Cahan. O'Cahan was a sub-chieftain of the O'Neills in north Tyrone. He was also Hugh O'Neill's son in law. Encouraged by Sir Arthur Chichester he took a case against Hugh O'Neill in 1607, seeking to own his land outright, as his own estate. He too was arrested on suspicion of aiding O'Doherty and was sent first to Dublin and then to the Tower of London where he remained until his death in c.1617. Thus ambitious officials and career soldiers removed a number of prominent Irish from their lands. Their land was forfeited to the crown and the possibility of them rebelling against the intended plantation was ended.

The Plantation of East Ulster



The official scheme for Plantation began in 1609 and included only six of the nine Ulster counties. The counties chosen were Donegal, Tyrone, Coleraine, Cavan, Fermanagh and Armagh. The reason for this was that English settlers had occupied parts of east Ulster, since the arrival of the Normans in the 12th century, similar to the Pale in Leinster. A more recent transformation had happened in 1606 when lands traditionally held by the Clancloye O'Neills, in south Antrim and north Down were planted with Scottish families.

Hugh Montgomery (1559 – 1644) and James Hamilton (1560 – 1636) were both from Ayrshire in lowland Scotland. At that time lowland Scotland was over populated and Ulster was seen as an opportunity to expand personal fortunes. After Con O'Neill, Lord of the Clancloye O'Neills was imprisoned in 1602 at Carrickfergus, his estate was divided between himself, James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery. The new private plantation was a huge success and provided a model which King James I would draw upon again for his colony in Jamestown, Virginia, in America in 1607. This area would be strongly influenced by the Ulster Scots tradition, a tradition that survives to this day.

The Scheme for Plantation

King James I could not afford to colonise the province from his treasury, so a plantation where land was granted to men of wealth suited both parties. These planters had responsibility for bringing over tenants, developing the land and building suitable accommodation while paying rent to the crown. This allowed James to put his stamp on Ulster without any expenditure on his part. James I was also a committed Protestant and this was an opportunity to establish the new religion in the province and throughout Ireland.

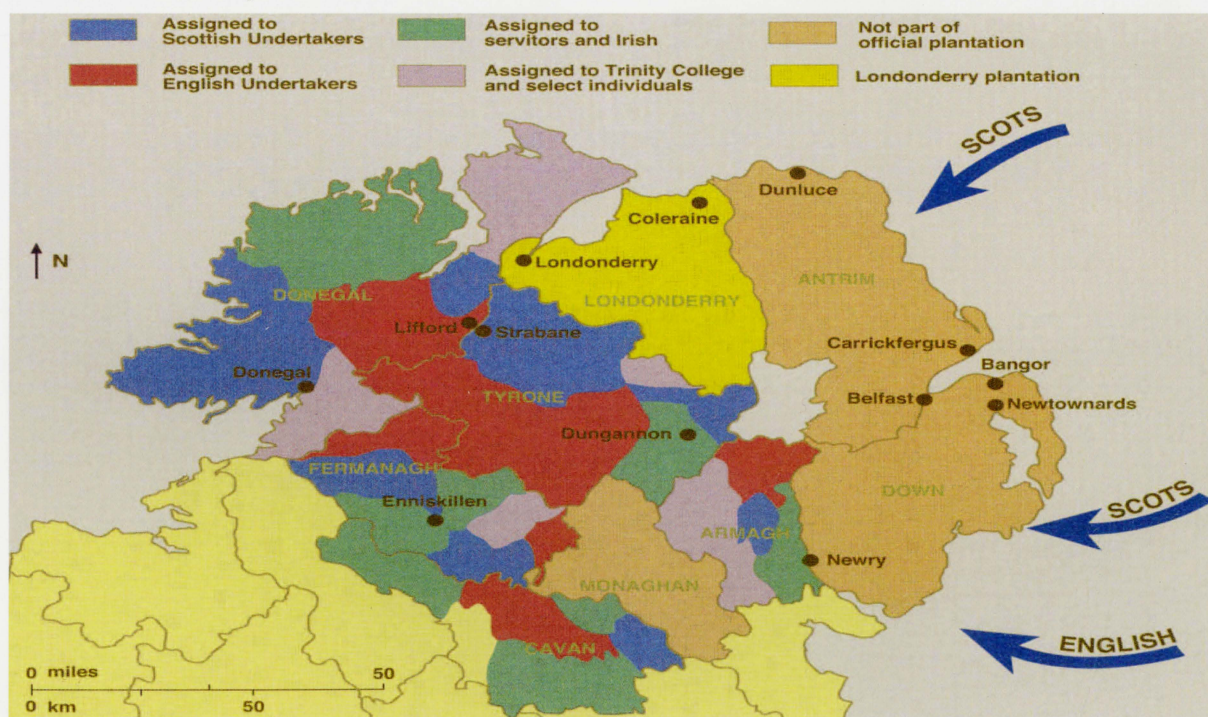
The plans for plantation were eagerly underway by 1609. Ulster had become home to a number of career soldiers who now expected to be generously rewarded. Three men, Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy, Sir John Davies, the Attorney General and Sir James Ley, the Chief Justice of Ireland, dominated the scheme for plantation. Before the scheme could be drawn up the quality and quantity of land would first have to be surveyed. Maps of west Ulster at this point in time were not very accurate and the extent of land available for plantation had only been estimated.

The first survey of the escheated counties was completed in 1609. The survey was completed by a commission, which met in Dungannon in County Tyrone, which included the Vice Treasurer of Ireland, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Master of the Ordnance, Sir Oliver St. John, Sir John Davies, the Attorney General and Sir William

Parsons, the Surveyor General. This survey was inadequate for a number of reasons, so a second and more detailed survey was commissioned.

The first outline of the scheme for plantation was drawn up by Davies and Ley and presented to King James. After a number of changes, the plan was endorsed by the King in April 1610. Each county was divided into precincts, which were divided into estates of three sizes. They consisted of estates great (2000 acres), middle (1500 acres) and small (1000 acres). The people who received these estates, the grantees, were also divided into three categories; Undertakers, who were English and Scottish landowners, Servitors, who were mostly career soldiers who had fought in Ireland during the Nine Years War such as Sir Arthur Chichester, and Natives, referred to as 'deserving Irish' as they were loyal to the crown.

Each grant was made with strict conditions. Each precinct would have one Undertaker who was allowed 3000 acres but the other grants in that precinct were smaller. The land was granted rent-free until 1614, when it was expected that the new arrivals would be well enough established to begin paying rent to the crown. Any Undertaker who received 2000 acres or more was expected to build a stone house and bawn within three years. Undertakers with only 1500 acres could build a house of stone or brick.



The Grantees

The London Companies

The cost of developing the Ulster plantation meant that additional investment would be needed. To ensure its success, the Guilds of London City were invited to take up lands in the new County of Derry (formally County Coleraine and parts of County Tyrone). Wealthy merchants were necessary for the development of towns and cities and the crown could not afford to rebuild the city of Londonderry/Derry, which had been sacked during O'Doherty's rebellion of 1608. They were granted a large territory, which included Derry and Coleraine and 38,520 acres of land, in an area along the coast with potential for commercial development.

Other grantees

Under the scheme land was also granted for the provision of free schools and for the support of towns. Sixteen towns in the province were incorporated during the reign of James I. Trinity College Dublin also received a grant, with lands in Armagh barony, and 4000 acres in the barony of Tirhugh in County Donegal. These grantees received 27,593 acres between them spread throughout the province.

According to the 1609 survey 75,000 acres were recorded as church land that covered 5 dioceses, Armagh, Clogher, Derry, Raphoe and Kilmore. This land was now in the control of the Protestant Church.

Under the terms of the grants tenants had to be in place by November 1611, but reports in 1611 and 1613 showed that the plantation was not getting underway as quickly as planned so the

King extended the terms until August 1616 to give the grantees more time to establish themselves. The King also decided to relax the terms for Undertakers, allowing them to keep Irish tenants on their lands until May 1619. There was a clear reason for this. British tenants were not coming over in the numbers anticipated and the Irish were needed to work the land and bring in the crops. For this reason the original terms were further relaxed allowing Undertakers to keep Irish tenants on up to a quarter of their lands.

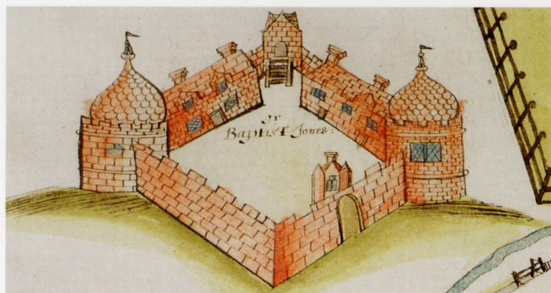
Settlement was more successful in some areas than in others. North Armagh, east Tyrone, and south Tyrone were densely settled, as was in and around Londonderry/Derry and Strabane. Naturally enough it was difficult to attract tenants to poorer land and estates in the west of Ulster or in isolated areas that had higher concentrations of Irish. The Irish were also willing to pay more in rent in order to stay on the land they had previously occupied which led to an increase in rent in the 17th century. It was not until 1615-1620 that large numbers of settlers came to the province. Apart from a setback in the 1640s, this increased throughout the 17th century, long after the official scheme for plantation was over.

As well as the original grantees, newcomers arrived by other means. Some were tenants or tradespeople introduced by the landowners and their agents but some were people who came of their own accord, eager to exploit possible opportunities in Ulster. People arrived into the ports of Derry/Londonderry and Carrickfergus and later Belfast.



Buildings & Towns – The Birth of the Urban Landscape

One of the aspirations of the plantation was to build a new infrastructure of settlements, towns and cities. Large towns were not common in Ulster and most of the population lived in rural areas. Fairs and markets were held at designated sites not in towns. Homes, apart from the stone fortified houses and towers of the chieftains, were basic shelters known as creats, which consisted of clay or mud walls.



In the 1619 survey conducted by Sir Nicholas Pynnar, he outlined the building completed to that date. He recorded 107 castles with bawns built by Undertakers as well as an additional 19 castles without bawns. He also recorded nearly 2000 houses of stone and timber built in the English manner. Bawns were built at the centre of estates and tenants were encouraged to build homesteads near the bawn for security. However, not all the grantees fulfilled the terms of their grant and built vernacular or traditional houses rather than stone houses. On a number of estates settlement also remained scattered rather than centralised around the bawn. Some Undertakers built bawn walls but with less defensive houses inside, with the confidence that the bawn would provide all the security needed. A very small number of churches were built as a number of older churches were taken over by the Established Church, which was the Church of Ireland. Undertakers and Servitors built new mills, including water powered corn mills and windmills. Market-houses and courthouses were also built which became the focus point for the growth of towns. Markets were essential to the economy of the new settlers and around them grew schools and inns, merchants, tradesmen and artisans.

As part of the official plantation scheme most baronies were to have a corporate town. A corporate town was a town established by Royal Charter, which had the power to pass its own by-laws and hold a local court. Corporate towns also had a fixed number of officials (burgesses) and could send

members to parliament. The corporation looked after the administrative functions of the towns including: churches, schools, market-houses, courthouses and jails. Each incorporated town was provided with lands for its support, managed initially by the Undertakers and then by the officials of the town. The commissioners for the plantation initially drew up a list of 25 proposed corporate towns for Ulster but this was reduced in 1611 to 16. The list of towns included: Limavady, Donegal, Lifford, Ballyshannon, Rathmullan, Dungannon, Mountjoy, Omagh, Strabane, Armagh, Charlemont, Mountnorris, Belturbet, Lough Ramor (later Virginia, County Cavan), Enniskillen and Coleraine, but not all of these towns ended up being incorporated. It fell to the Undertakers to support the development of these towns with the London companies responsible for Londonderry and Coleraine.

The grants to the London Companies were large enough for towns to develop on some of the estates, including Moneymore on the Drapers estate, Magherafelt on the Salters estate and Bellaghy on the Vintners estate.

In a number of villages patents were granted to hold weekly markets, which added to the local economy, in Donegal these included Convoys, Ballybofey, Castlefin, Manorcunningham and Newtowncunningham. Although the Plantation Commission deliberately planned some towns others were simply a continuation of centres of Irish settlement, sites of castles, forts or church centres. Towns such as Cavan and Dungannon pre-date the plantation and Enniskillen and Derry had long been garrison towns.



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The focus of these plantation towns was always on the market place with a main street leading to a diamond or square where the market was held. Examples of the 'diamond' feature can still be seen in towns such as Belturbet, County Cavan, Clones, County Monaghan, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh and Donegal Town and Raphoe, County Donegal.

Ports were extremely important for the development of the economy. They provided points of entry for new arrivals and an export route for goods from the province. Ports also attracted merchants to the area, which added to the wealth of the district. For the first seven years of the plantation scheme goods could be transported without paying tax. Carrickfergus and Londonderry were important for the prosperity of the province. However Belfast began to eclipse Carrickfergus as the main coastal link to Britain after the 1630s. Exports from Ulster included cattle, beef, oats, barley, linen, yarn and timber while household items such as clothing, tools and hardware were imported into the province through these ports.

Outside the towns and cities rural settlement remained scattered. Some villages however, grew into market towns out of necessity and became home to merchants and tradespeople,

such as Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, Newtownstewart and Fivemiletown, County Tyrone. The majority of settlers were tenant farmers or labourers and they brought with them a shift from pastoral to arable farming. A variety of trades also grew up around these rural dwellers including weavers, tanners, dyers and millers.

During the early days of the plantation there was a need for men with building skills, including plasterers, masons and labourers, in order to get the building programme underway. This changed with the needs of the plantation and merchants, blacksmiths, butchers, weavers, coopers and dyers replaced these tradesmen.

All these innovations dramatically changed both the landscape and the economy of Ulster. Ulster had been heavily wooded, and was now cleared for agriculture and the sale of timber.

The Natives and the Plantation

It quickly became clear that the Irish were needed on the land, at least until suitable British tenants could be found. The Irish were needed to plant crops in the years 1610 and 1611 to prevent the newcomers arriving to poverty and famine, therefore the deadline for the moving on of native Irish was pushed back until 1619. Eventually in 1621 it was accepted that a small number would be allowed on the larger estates to make up the numbers. In the 1622 government survey the Irish still outnumbered the settlers on all estates.

As feared there was some unrest among the Irish, which led to small skirmishes in 1615. These gathered very little support, as many Irish still believed that their situation would improve and they would be looked after in the new society. However, by 1641 this attitude changed, as it became clear that no section of Irish society had gained under the new regime.



The Cultural Impact of the Plantation

Areas that were exclusively Irish retained a distinct identity and to a large extent were never really anglicised. In isolated or upland areas the Irish language survived. In areas where both the Irish and British settlers co-existed the English language was adopted and the settlers' way of life was more fully accepted. English was also the language of administration used by the courts and tradespeople, which gradually spread westwards during the 18th century.

Three languages were now in use in Ulster, Irish, Ulster Scots and English, as well as three Christian religions. Despite the newly established Protestant Church of Ireland, native Irish mostly remained Catholic. The new arrivals from Scotland were predominately Presbyterian, while the English were Anglican.

Some of the arriving Scots had neither English nor Gaelic and spoke Scots. Scots was used in lowland Scotland at the time. The Scots influence was to produce Ulster-Scots, which can still be found in parts of Down, Antrim, Derry/Londonderry and east Donegal. Scottish



Bishops Palace, Raphoe

settlers had the biggest impact in areas which were easily accessible from Scotland, such as the Ards Peninsula; whereas a concentration of English could be found further inland in south Tyrone and County Fermanagh.

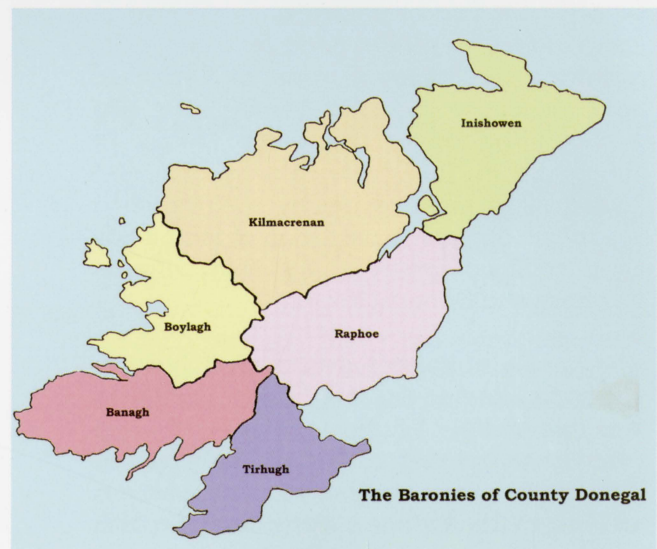
Other aspects of British custom such as dress and architecture were introduced, but in areas that were predominantly occupied by native Irish very little changed. The Irish were unwilling to adopt foreign culture and maintained their traditions.

The Plantation in Donegal

At the time of the Plantation large parts of Donegal were already in the hands of loyal English. Inishowen, for example was in the hands of Sir Arthur Chichester while Sir Basil Brooke, an officer in the English army, held lands in Donegal town and Henry Folliott, an English captain, held lands in Ballyshannon.

Some of the remaining Irish presented their case to remain on their lands, but all were dismissed. They did receive grants but not on their ancestral lands. Instead they were forced to settle for estates in the baronies set aside for the Irish.

In County Donegal five of the six baronies were made available for plantation. These baronies were divided into precincts, which included the precincts of: Lifford, Portlough, Boylagh, Banagh, Doe and Fanad. Scottish Undertakers were planted in Portlough, Boylagh and Banagh, with English Undertakers granted estates in the precinct of Lifford (Raphoe Barony). Servitors and the native Irish were confined to the barony of Kilmacrennan.



In Donegal four towns were incorporated. Lifford, Ballyshannon and Donegal Town received charters in February/March 1613, with Killybegs following in 1615. The development of towns was mostly left to the Undertakers and in 1612, Sir Basil Brooke agreed to set aside land for the development of Donegal Town. In October 1610 Sir Richard Hansard had received a lease of the lands reserved for Lifford, but by 1612 he received an outright grant of the town and lands and plans for the development of the town were agreed.

In the barony of Kilmacrennan, seventeen Servitors in total received grants as well as Trinity College Dublin. Servitors included Sir Ralph Bingley, John and Henry Vaughan, Captain Henry Harte and Captain William Stewart, all former military men. Irish grantees received 60% of the barony of Kilmacrennan. Six grantees received large estates but the other 44 were granted much smaller estates. The Irish grantees included Donnell MacSweeney Fanad, Sir Mulmory Mac Sweeney Doe, Donagh Mac Sweeney Banagh, Walter McLoughlin Mac Sweeney, Turlough O'Boyle and Hugh McHugh Duff O'Donnell. Other minor grantees included Ineen Dubh, the Scottish mother of the Earl of Tír Chonaill and Bridget, the Countess of Tír Chonaill.

In the baronies of Boylagh and Banagh eight estates were granted to Scottish Undertakers, all of whom sold or passed on ownership of their estates to others. One of the original grantees, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, sold his estate to John Murray who also acquired the estate of George Murray of Broughton in 1618. John Murray managed to acquire all eight estates by 1620 including the fishing rights. The plantation of this barony was confined mostly to the area between Killybegs and Donegal town.

The barony of Raphoe was divided into two precincts, Portlough and Lifford. Portlough was granted to Scottish Undertakers while Lifford was granted to English Undertakers. The Church was also granted large amounts of land in the Raphoe barony. Nine Scottish grantees received estates in Portlough, four with the name of Stewart, including Ludovic Stewart, the Duke of Lennox and three with the family name Cunningham. The plantation in this precinct was more successful than that in the remote western parts of County Donegal with estates remaining in the families

of the original grantees. Large numbers of Scottish tenants also settled in this precinct, which became a productive farming community.

Nine English Undertakers were assigned estates in the Lifford precinct. These included former military men, Sir Henry Docwra (who immediately sold his estate to a William Wilson), Sir Robert Remington of Yorkshire and Sir Henry Clare of Norfolk. These estates also changed hands a number of times so the plantation in Lifford was slow to get underway. Although grantees were obliged to occupy their estates between August and September 1610, not all had arrived to stake their claim by the deadline.

In the report of 1611 carried out by Lord Carew it appeared that the Servitors had made a better start at fulfilling the terms of their grant than the Undertakers. The buying and selling of grants was visible in the next survey to be carried out in 1613/14. For example Henry Clare had sold his estate in Stranorlar to Peter Benson, and Sir Ralph Bingley had acquired the Remington and Berkeley estates. Sir Richard Hansard also added to his estate of Lifford by acquiring unwanted grants. The selling of grants by grantees was a clear indication that some of the grantees had either no desire to stay or lacked the means to make something productive of the lands given to them. Settlement in the Raphoe barony, as in other baronies was slow to get underway and it was not until 1619 that the surveys show many settled families. It is during this period that Lifford began to emerge as the County Town of Donegal. It was used as an administrative centre by the plantation commissioners and would remain the administrative centre of the County, even to the present day. By 1622, over 50 houses had been built in the town, home to mostly English settlers. English law also found a home in Lifford with the arrival of judges and regular court sessions.

While towns began to grow around the plantation estates, settlement still remained scattered throughout the countryside rather than becoming exclusively centred in towns and villages. The most intense settlement and certainly the most successful appears to have been in the Portlough precinct. Church lands in Donegal were also leased by the Bishop to new arrivals, with a large number of Scottish settling in the Church lands at Raphoe.

The Plantation in Londonderry



The county of Derry was unique among the plantation counties in that it was not divided among the grantees of Undertakers, Servitors and Irish but was granted to the City of London guilds, who were drawn into the scheme for plantation in 1609. The need for large investment in the plantation was clear from the offset,

with the crown unable to finance the development alone. Initially there was a mixed response from the companies involved, as accepting the offer would commit them to the rebuilding of the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. A committee was set up with members of each company to look at the possibility and although there was uncertainty among the companies the London guilds finalised their arrangement with the King in January 1610. The arrangement included planting the entire County of Derry as well as agreeing to build new cities at Londonderry and Coleraine.

The companies initially agreed to spend £20,000 on building works, most of which was spent on the cities, but the final total came to £62,000. A new body was set up to oversee these works called 'The Society of the Governor and Assistants, London of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland'; this was later shortened to The Honourable The Irish Society. The Society comprised a number of London aldermen, merchants and representatives of the various companies and received a patent for plantation lands in March 1613. Each of the twelve principal companies received an estate in the county, which were allocated by lottery in December 1613. The companies to receive grants were; The Drapers, The Vintners, The Salters, The Ironmongers, The Clothworkers, The Merchant Tailors, The Haberdashers, The Fishmongers, The Grocers, The Goldsmiths, The Skinners and The Mercers. The companies received grants under similar conditions as the Undertakers. They had to each build a manor house with a bawn, with gunloops and towers for defence. They had also to build tenant houses and lease their estates to British tenants.

The companies took over their estates from the Society in 1615 and slowly began bringing in tenants. A conspiracy to overthrow the planters in Londonderry in 1615, which was led by Donal O'Cahan's son Rory, led to increased pressure from the government to progress with the plantation. The conspirators were subsequently executed in July 1615.

A grant of land in County Londonderry was also made to an Undertaker, Sir Thomas Philips of Limavady as he had also invested in the plantation. At the centre of each company estate a town was developed, some taking their name from the company that established them, such as Salterstown (Magherafelt) and Vintnerstown (Bellaghy).

By 1635, however, King Charles I, son of the deceased King James, was unhappy with the progress made by the London companies, in particular the Irish remaining on the estates. Fines were imposed on the companies for keeping Irish tenants, and when debts from these fines mounted up the legal weight of the British administration was brought in. The City of London authorities and the Honourable The Irish society were brought to trial, accused of failing to meet their obligations. Their title to the land was forfeited and they were heavily fined. This continued until the removal of Charles I in 1649 although the land was not formally restored to the London companies until March 1657.

Londonderry and Coleraine were the only walled towns of the plantation and were relatively modern in design in comparison to the medieval walled towns of Ireland. A large amount of money was spent on their development, with £11,000 spent on the Londonderry walls alone by 1629. The development of the cities was extremely important for the settlers and the success of the plantation, providing a market but also providing well developed ports for export and import of goods and people. In Londonderry the walls were at first protective and provided refuge for the citizens of the wider area. The town however eventually outgrew the walled area and spilled out onto the bogside and across the river Foyle.

1641 and the Irish Confederate Wars



The early 17th century was an extremely turbulent time in European history. The thirty years war (1618-1648) was being fought by major European powers, driven by religious differences between Catholics and Protestants. England, Ireland and Scotland were drawn into their own conflict, but not exclusively for differences in religion.

A financial downturn in both countries and a weak King on the English throne in the form of Charles I also caused problems. This led to nearly ten years of war in Ireland called the Confederate Wars and a Civil War in Britain that would come to an end with the execution of King Charles I.

The first signs of unrest began in Ireland with the appointment of Thomas Wentworth as Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1631. Wentworth became unpopular with both Catholics and Protestants, because he treated Undertakers harshly, increasing rents and interfering with tenure. He also increased taxes on exports in a time of economic hardship. Charles I had promised land reform, called 'the Graces' which were meant to protect the rights of Irish landowners. However, Charles was more interested in the revenue the graces raised for his coffers through taxes, rather than the rights of the property owners in Ireland and they were never formally passed by parliament.

Wentworth also spent time investigating ownership of land and looking for opportunities to seize lands for the crown. Large amounts of Catholic owned land in Connacht was confiscated and declared crown property.

His most unpopular move however was his enforcement of membership of the Established Church, the Church of Ireland, which was opposed by both Catholics and Presbyterians. Wentworth tried to enforce conformity by introducing an oath for all to take, swearing that the King was the head of the Church.

Wentworth had thus created discontent amongst every class in society, the Old English had lost land and felt discriminated against, the native Irish felt persecuted while the Presbyterian settlers felt their religious freedom was under attack. Wentworth was recalled to England in 1640 and executed for treason in May 1641.

Another reason the Irish were discontented, was because of unrest in Britain between King Charles I and his parliament. The Irish feared that that the King would be removed and the parliament would be harsh on Irish Catholic landowners.

All this happened alongside a downturn in the economy due to a series of harvest failures, meaning that many landowners were in financial difficulty. These factors contributed to the outbreak of rebellion in Ireland. Many of the Ulster plotters behind the rebellion were in debt and the rebellion was an opportunity to regain some of their former wealth.

The rebellion, which began in October 1641, was led by Sir Phelim O'Neill, an Irish landowner with estates in Counties Tyrone and Antrim, and supported by other leading Irish figures including Philip O'Reilly and Conor Roe Maguire. Sir Phelim issued a proclamation on the second day of the revolt, claiming they were not rebelling against the King, they were only defending their own liberties and anyone who retreated to their own homes would not be harmed. This promise was soon broken and large numbers of the settler population fled in fear for their lives.

The rebellion got off to a bad start, with the discovery of the plot to take Dublin Castle. But the rising had support in Ulster and small groups rose up in rebellion, including Rory O'More and the Maguires in Fermanagh. Some of the rebels fought for political ideals; others were merely trying to settle old grudges or steal. Sir Phelim O'Neill seized Dungannon and Mountjoy fort (on the shores of Lough Neagh) before going on to take Newry. Many settlers were slaughtered and thousands were driven from their homes. It was not the policy of the leaders of the rebellion to attack settlers but it appears they had very little control over their forces, some of whom were out for revenge and murder. The drowning of settlers at Portadown appears to have been the decision of one captain, Toole McCann, rather than any official policy. Phelim O'Neill condemned this type of behaviour and executed nine rebels who had murdered some of his planter tenants at Kinnard.

The rebellion spread and the rebels seized large parts of mid-Ulster. Attacks were concentrated on settlements such as towns, castles and bawns. Settlers suffered by being turned from their homes with large numbers fleeing to Dublin, but some were robbed and viciously murdered by gangs of rebels moving unopposed across the countryside.

By the end of 1641 the Old English of the Pale, Munster and Connacht had joined the rebels and the small insurrection became a national movement. These families, the Old English, who had settled in Ireland during the Norman invasion in the 12th century, were Catholic in religion but of English descent. They felt their authority slip away under Wentworth and feared the English parliament would not distinguish between them and the 'native' Irish. The Old English were now struggling for their survival and they threw in their lot with the rebels, united by their common religion.

In 1642, Owen Roe O'Neill, the nephew of Hugh O'Neill, the former Earl of Tyrone, arrived from the continent to lead the Irish forces. Owen Roe landed at Doe Castle in Donegal with a large force, on the 8th July 1642. In August he was appointed Lord General of the Ulster forces and Thomas Preston, another Irish soldier trained on the Continent, was appointed commander of the Leinster forces.

The British also raised an army, with a large Scottish force arriving led by Major-General Robert Monroe. The north was ravaged by Monroe and his forces in retaliation for the slaughter of Scottish settlers.

Owen Roe was shocked at conditions in Ulster, but also at the lack of discipline among the Irish force. As a professional soldier he had military training and began efforts to mould the rebels into a professional force. During his time in Ireland he affirmed his loyalty to King Charles I, believing that the Catholic Church could be reinstated to its former position under the King's rule.

In May 1642, the rebels met in Kilkenny, establishing a general assembly called the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, which acted as an alternative to the Irish Parliament in Dublin. Its main aims were to restore the rights of Catholics and to defend Irish liberties. They also swore an oath of loyalty to the King.

Catholic forces were for the most parts royalists, believing that they were defending Charles I from a puritan government. Events in England took a dramatic turn when the English Civil War broke out in August 1642. Charles I was eager to agree a ceasefire with the Confederate Irish forces and although two periods of peace were agreed during the 1640s, neither side maintained these ceasefires.

In October 1646 Owen Roe travelled to Kilkenny to meet the new papal nuncio Gian Battista Rinuccini, appointed to Ireland by Rome. In June he headed north again, this time well supplied with arms and money brought by Rinuccini. He won a major victory for the Irish forces at the Battle of Benburb, in Tyrone on the 5th of June 1646. But the Irish forces failed to capitalise on their victory. They were too poorly equipped to lay siege to the remaining forces in both Londonderry and Carrickfergus, so Owen Roe marched south. The Irish forces regrouped and attacked Dublin. The combined forces were probably strong enough to take the city, but disputes and distrust between the leaders forced Owen Roe to withdraw his troops. He was ordered to move to Connacht and take the town of Sligo in May 1647.

With a split in the Irish camp, the Earl of Ormond took control of the royalist forces in Ireland but they were heavily defeated at a battle at Rathmines in Dublin on 2nd August 1649.

Two weeks later on the 12th of August, Oliver Cromwell and 3,000 of his soldiers landed unopposed at Ringsend. It was the beginning of the end for the Irish rebellion. On the 11th of September 1649 he sacked the town of Drogheda before heading south and taking Wexford, Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, Kilkenny, Waterford and eventually Limerick and Galway, with a brutal force that ended any opposition by the native population. The remaining Ulster forces led by Bishop MacMahon were crushed in battle at Scariffhollis, outside Letterkenny, County Donegal, in June 1650.

The rebels' lands were forfeited to the crown and another wave of plantations took place, with many grants being made to Cromwellian soldiers. With the 1662 Act of Settlement, Catholics were removed from all positions of political and commercial importance in Ireland.

The immediate effect of the uprising was the temporary removal of British settlers and the destruction of property, but the settlement was quick to recover and towns and homesteads were rebuilt. The rebellion also led to the widespread seizure of Irish lands. The Irish grantees of the original plantation scheme were now wiped out and the lands redistributed to Cromwellian officers. Large numbers of new settlers continued to arrive in Ulster and the position of the Irish Catholics as landowners continued to deteriorate.

The success of the Plantation

The Plantation of Ulster was the most successful plantation undertaken in Ireland, but that is not to say that it went according to plan or had the intended outcome.

The official scheme itself was slow to get underway; this is evident in the surviving surveys carried out up to 1622. The plantation relied heavily on private investment and this took time. The success of the plantation in Derry/Londonderry was solely down to the huge investment of the London companies and their success at bringing in planters on their estates. Once the majority of settlers had arrived quick progress was made in building towns and settlement which is visible in the 1618-19 survey.

However one of the original conditions of the grants to the planters, the removal of native tenants, was not carried out. It became clear from early on in the scheme that the Irish were needed on these estates and in some areas this system of mutual dependency seems to have worked well in the early years at least.

Other difficulties emerged including the problem of attracting tenants to isolated areas or areas of poor quality land and Irish tenants were pushed increasingly on to these areas of land. This further added to the feeling of the persecution of the native population.

The Irish community was neither converted to Protestantism nor anglicised in any great number, and as a result the two communities failed to integrate on a large enough scale.

While some of the original grantees had little interest in developing their estates and quickly sold their interests in Ulster, others had more success, establishing towns and villages, bringing over settlers and introducing new and innovative farming practices to Ulster. Industry and trade also developed as a result of this new population and new markets were opened up for produce from Ulster.

However, more English and Scottish came to Ulster outside the years of official plantation (1610-1625) than were 'planted', especially in the later part of the century. Famine in Scotland in the 1690s saw large numbers immigrating to Ulster. More land became



Cavanacor House, Ballindrait, County Donegal.
Early 17th century plantation house.

available in Ireland due to fresh clearances after the 1641 rebellion and again later in the century after the Jacobite wars (1686-1691). These wars created a Protestant landed class, who had the vast majority of land and power in the country, while the vast majority of the population were Catholic.

The plantation also saw great changes in the landscape of Ulster. Large previously forested areas were cleared for agriculture on a scale that had not existed under the Gaelic system. The development of towns and villages and the introduction of British style architecture also changed the landscape in Ulster.

The new settlers, in particular the Scottish brought with them a new culture to Ireland. The legacy of this was the development of the Ulster Scots language. The Scottish also brought with them other aspects of their traditions of music, dance and dress and this developed over the years to produce a unique identity in parts of Ulster.

However, the plantation did not bring about the expected change in culture and religion amongst the native Irish population, but instead produced a two-cultured society. This would go on to create divisions in that society, which persist to the present day.

Unfortunately, the difference between the two communities and the lack of integration had left Ulster with a legacy of partition, sectarianism and violence.

Today there is a new optimism that the future of what is now Northern Ireland, is one of tolerance and acceptance of our cultural differences and a new desire to look at and understand our shared history.

Who's who: The Native Irish

Sir Cahir O'Doherty (Ó Dochartaigh) (1587 – 1608)

Cahir O'Doherty was the Lord of Inishowen, one of the largest sub-lordships in Donegal in the 16th and early 17th centuries. He was granted a knighthood for bravery in battle and the English supported his claim to the title of Lord of Inishowen. In return O'Doherty supported English forces in battle against Red Hugh O'Donnell during the Nine Years War. However, in 1608 O'Doherty rose in rebellion, sacking and burning the City of Derry. Badly resourced and without any additional help the rebellion was doomed. He was killed in battle at Doon Rock, near Kilmacrenan, County Donegal, on the 5th of July 1608.

Sir Donal Ballach O'Cahan (d.1617)

Donal O'Cahan was a powerful sub chieftain in the O'Neill Lordship, occupying lands in Counties Coleraine and Tyrone. He married Hugh O'Neill's daughter and joined his father-in-law in battle against the English during the Nine Years War. He submitted to the crown in 1602, forfeiting one third of his lands and a number of castles. O'Cahan's relationship with O'Neill turned sour when his ambition drove him to take a case against O'Neill, challenging the Earl of Tyrone's claim to lordship over his estates. Both O'Neill and O'Cahan were summoned to London for the King to settle the case, but O'Neill fled to the continent. O'Cahan fared well out of the following settlement of land and he was made a Commissioner to administer justice in Ulster in place of the Earl of Tyrone. Although O'Cahan remained loyal to the English he was arrested on suspicion of supporting O'Doherty's rebellion and sent to the Tower of London where he remained an unconvicted prisoner for the rest of his life. O'Cahan's estate was confiscated although his son Rory Óg received a grant of 1000 acres in the plantation.

Conor & Rory Maguire

Conor (1616-1645) and Rory (1619-48) Maguire were the sons of Sir Brian Maguire, Baron of Enniskillen. The family had been granted a portion of land in the plantation scheme in reward for their loyalty during the Nine Years War. Both were settled well in planter society and well educated. Conor attended Oxford, became the 2nd Baron of Enniskillen and

attended the Irish House of Lords. Rory sat as an MP for County Fermanagh in 1640-41 and by all appearance the family's loyalty seemed assured. However both brothers became conspirators, laying ground work for the beginning of the 1641 rebellion, driven by concern for their faith, their finances and their social standing. Conor became involved in a plot to take Dublin Castle in early October 1641. However, the plot was discovered and Conor was arrested and sent to the Tower of London. After an escape attempt in February in 1645, Conor was executed by being hung, drawn and quartered.

Rory was also involved with conspirators from the beginning. He led the rebellion in Fermanagh, but was unable to take Enniskillen castle. He was made a colonel in Owen Roe O'Neill's forces, fighting mainly in Fermanagh and Monaghan. He was killed in a minor skirmish in County Leitrim in 1648.

Owen Roe O'Neill (Eoghan Rua Ó Néill) (c. 1580 – 1649)

Owen Roe O'Neill was the son of Art O'Neill and the nephew of Hugh O'Neill the Earl of Tyrone. Since 1605 the young Owen Roe had been in Spanish Flanders, where he served with the Irish regiment until the outbreak of the 1641 rebellion in Ireland. He was appointed leader of the Ulster forces and tried to put his military experience to work in Ireland. His greatest success was the Battle of Benburb, outside Tyrone in 1646. By the time Cromwell arrived in Ireland Owen Roe was suffering from bad health and died a short time later on the 6th of November 1649.



and

Sir Phelim O'Neill (c.1604 – 1653)



Sir Phelim O'Neill inherited lands in Tyrone and Armagh from his grandfather Sir Henry O'Neill, who was killed during Cahir O'Doherty's rebellion. O'Neill spent a number of years in London before serving as commissioner for army funds and justice of the peace with the Irish government. In October 1641 he rose in rebellion in the hope of recovering his hereditary estates and the restoration of the Catholic Church in Ireland. On the 22nd of October he captured the fort at Charlemont

(County Armagh) and gradually took control of much of south Ulster. O'Neill was present at the first general assembly in Kilkenny in October 1642 but was primarily focused on military matters and fought with Owen Roe at the Battle of Benburb. After Owen Roe's death he continued to fight with the Ulster forces under its new leader Bishop McMahon. Despite the defeat of the rebels at the battle of Scarrifhollis, County Donegal in 1650, Phelim remained at large until captured in 1653. He was executed on the 10th of March for his alleged part in the 1641 massacres of Protestant settlers and his remains were impaled on the gates of Dundalk, Drogheda and Dublin.

King, Council and Commissioners

King James I (James VI of Scotland) (1566 – 1625)



James I was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, born in Edinburgh in 1566. James, who was raised a Protestant, inherited the throne from his cousin Elizabeth I in 1603, uniting the kingdoms of Scotland and England. James saw colonisation as a method of refinancing his treasury and during his reign, plantations were undertaken in Virginia, America (1607), Ulster (1609) and Plymouth, America (1620). His strong faith led to the introduction of a new English translation of the bible, known as the King James Bible, in 1611.

for which parliament tried to curtail his rights. Charles also tried to enforce religious reforms in Scotland, which led to a Scottish rebellion and eventually a full scale Civil War in 1642. Charles and his Cavaliers (supporters of the Monarchy) fought against the supporters of the Parliament, known as the Roundheads. Charles was defeated, accused of high treason and handed over for trial in 1649. He was found guilty and executed in January 1649. Charles's son, Charles II became King after the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.

King Charles I (1600 – 1649)



Charles I was the second son of James I and succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father in 1625. Charles inherited many of the problems that James I had left unresolved, including financial problems, a disgruntled parliament and growing religious divisions among the community. Charles's problems with parliament existed throughout his reign. He attempted to levy taxes without parliament's consent and dismissed it whenever it suited him, in turn

Sir John Davies (1569 – 1626)

Born in Wiltshire in 1569, Davies studied law and was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland by James I in 1603. By 1606 he had been promoted to the position of Attorney General for Ireland. Davies was instrumental in the effort to complete the conquest of Ireland, using his legal skills to prevent opposition and establish English common law in Ireland. He became an ally of the new Lord Deputy Sir Arthur Chichester, accompanying him to Ulster in 1608 and completing a report on the confiscation of counties Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan. Davies also participated in the drafting of plans for the plantation of Ulster and was himself a grantee, receiving lands in the barony of Omagh in County Tyrone and in County Fermanagh. He retired from office in 1619 and returned to England.

Sir Thomas Wentworth (1593 – 1641) Earl of Stafford and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland



Wentworth was born in London and knighted by the King in 1611. In 1631 he accepted the position of Lord Deputy of Ireland. Wentworth created enemies for himself among the Catholic and Protestant landowners. He was

committed to bringing down Irish landowners and saw no reason why estates could not be seized at will by the crown. His efforts to reform the Church of Ireland alienated large numbers of Protestants, creating enemies for Wentworth on both sides of the religious divide. In January 1640 Wentworth was created Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and made Earl of Strafford by the King, Charles I. However despite Wentworth's popularity with the King, he was arrested on the 25th of November and sent to the Tower of London. His enemies in England and Ireland built a case against him, based on his treatment of Irish landowners and the English parliament, who accused him of planning a royalist coup against them. In total twenty-eight charges were brought against him, 16 of these concerned his rule in Ireland. He was sentenced to death and was executed on the 12th May 1641.

Sir Arthur Chichester (1563 – 1625)

Born in Devon in 1563, Chichester was a career soldier involved in numerous successful campaigns in the New World and Spain before arriving in Ireland in 1599. He was



appointed governor of Carrickfergus and remained in Ireland for the rest of the Nine Years War, gaining a reputation for his harsh treatment of the Irish. In 1604 he was appointed as Lord Deputy. Disappointed with the terms granted to O'Neill and O'Donnell

after the war, he began a near personal campaign against the Earl of Tyrone. By 1605 Chichester had acquired a large estate in south Antrim. He seized on the opportunity created by the Flight of the Earls and quickly began making plans for the plantation of the province. Chichester benefited hugely from the subsequent confiscation of land, receiving a grant of the whole of Inishowen as well as an estate in Dungannon. He retired to Carrickfergus in 1615 and died in London ten years later. Arthur was succeeded by his younger brother Edward (1568-1648) who became Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus.

The Protestant Reformation

In the 16th century the whole of Europe underwent enormous change because of what became known as the Protestant reformation. It began because of widespread corruption in the Catholic Church and people's desire for change. This change came in the form of a new religion, which began in Germany and became known as Protestantism. By the beginning of the 17th century large numbers of the European population had embraced the new religion.

In England the change of religion began with King Henry VIII, who broke with the Catholic Church so that he could divorce his first wife. Henry established the Church of England in 1532, making himself the head of the Church. Henry's heirs, his son Edward VI and his daughter Elizabeth I, were both raised as Protestants and further reformed the Church in England during their reigns.

The Protestant religion itself divided into a number of different churches in the 16th century. In Scotland, a Scottish preacher by

the name of John Knox established the Presbyterian Church, which was founded on the beliefs of a French reformer by the name of John Calvin. The Puritans also followed the teaching of Calvin, and this Church became well established in England in the 17th century.

The reformation failed to take hold in Ireland as it had in other countries. The majority of Irish remained Catholic, as did the Old English or the Anglo-Norman families who had made Ireland their home since the 12th century.

With the plantation James I hoped to spread the new faith, by bringing in Protestants from Scotland and England and by declaring the Church of Ireland the Established Church, which people had to attend, although this was never fully enforced.

The changes in European religion would contribute to years of war among the main European powers and would lead to unrest and rebellion in Ireland as well as a civil war in Britain.

Dealing with Documents

What are Archives?

Archives are documents, manuscripts, maps, plans and photographs that contain unique and important information or evidence and are therefore kept for all time. They are also referred to as records or primary sources.

Archives are generally created at the time of the event, such as letters, diaries and photographs and then used because of the information they contain. For example a historian may use letters from two opposing Generals giving their account of a battle to draw up an accurate account of what happened, long after the event. Books, articles and documentaries based on primary sources are called secondary sources.

Problems with historical documents!

Working with documents from the 16th and 17th centuries takes a little getting used to and in the beginning can cause a lot of problems for researchers.

Firstly the handwriting can be very difficult to read and takes a little practice to get used to it. Also there was no standardised spelling until the 18th century, which meant that people often spelt words differently from one another. Some words also fall out of use and they may not be familiar to you. It is always useful to have a good dictionary with you when reading old documents.

Writing letters was the only form of communication so many people, especially officials, would have a large number of letters to write in one day. Because of this people liked to use a lot of abbreviations rather than write out the entire word.

Finally, when doing historical research you may find it useful to use a magnifying glass. This will help you with text but is also very beneficial when looking at maps, which may have a lot of interesting detail recorded on them.

Your Document Pack

The documents in your pack all come from 16th and 17th century collections held in Archives and Libraries in Ireland and the UK. All these documents help to build up an account of what was happening in Ireland and Britain at the time.

While reading the documents in your pack you should try to:

- Identify the type of document you are reading, is it a letter, a report, a map?
- Identify the important facts and information contained in the documents
- Think critically about the information in the documents; is it truthful, is the author biased or is the author purposely misleading the reader?

You should consider why the documents were produced and consider the impact misinformation or bias can have.

Also remember that our knowledge of the past is incomplete and that researchers must draw conclusions from the information available to them. This means that history is subject to change, as new information comes to light but also as different generations of researchers examine the evidence and come to their own conclusions about what happened.

Documents and Exercises

Theme 1 – Ulster Before Plantation

Document No: - 1

Map of Ulster

Late 16th century

Cotton Augustus, I. ii. 19

Courtesy of the British Library

Exercises:

1. Study this map of Ulster and identify the Counties depicted.
2. Identify three Gaelic families, whose names are shown on their pre-plantation territories.
3. Can you identify three towns that still exist today?
4. Based on this map, which part of the Province is more densely populated?
5. Is this an accurate map of Ulster? Compare it to a modern map and note the inaccuracies.

Document No: - 2

Proclamation By the Lord Deputie and Councill

23 April 1608

SP 63, Vol. 224, 92 IV A

Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this? Is it intended for a public or private audience?
2. Who is identified as O'Doherty's ally?
3. What actions did O'Doherty take on the night of the 18th and on the following morning, according to the document?
4. Five hundred cows are offered as a reward for what service?
5. In your opinion, would this reward and an offer of a pardon be tempting to the natives of Donegal?

Document No: 3

The Humble Petition of Sir Donel O'Cahan

30 March 1610

SP 63, Vol. 228, 63

Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this?
2. What is it that O'Cahan had 'oft desired' according to the document?
3. What disservice had Rice Coitmore done him?
4. In this account, what has happened to O'Cahan's family?
5. How do you think O'Cahan would have felt being held for two years without a trial? Summarise his petition in your own words.

Theme 2 – The Plans for Plantation

Document No: 4

Distribution of Undertakable Land

December 1609

SP 63, Vol. 227, 185

Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and in your opinion why would documents like this have been produced?
2. How many acres are available in Counties Donegal and Tyrone?
3. How many 'great' estates are given in the five Counties listed? (this document excludes County Derry/Londonderry)
4. How many of the native Irish received 'great' estates?
5. How many Servitors received 'small' estates?

Document No: 5

Parte of the Baronie of Strabane

Map produced by the Commission established to survey the Counties of Ulster

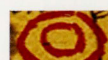
1609

MPF/49

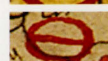
Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. This is a map of the barony of Strabane, can you locate Strabane, County Tyrone on a modern map?
2. Land granted to the Church is coloured green; can you name three townlands on the Church lands?
3. Can you identify three townlands on the temporal or non-church lands? Estates are coded with symbols



Great



Middle



Small

How many estates in this section are great, how many are middle and how many are small in size?

4. How many towns, settlements or houses are in this part of the Strabane barony?
5. What type of land is colour coded brown?

Document No: 6
The County of Coleraine

23 January 1608

Carew Mss. Vol. 630, f. 3

Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Project for the Division and Plantation of the escheated lands in 6 counties in the province of Ulster concluded upon by His Majesty's Commissioners, 23 January 1608

Exercises:

1. How many Balliboes (a type of land division) are in the County of Coleraine and how many acres is this according to the report?
2. How many Balliboes are claimed by the Bishops of Derry?
3. How many acres are given to the glebe lands (church land) of the incumbents (church officials)?
4. Whose lands are being given to the college in Dublin? And what is to happen to the remaining 375 acres?

Document No: 7
A Plott of the Six escheated Counties in Ulster (Donegal)

c. 1610

Cotton Augustus I.ii. (44)

Courtesy of the British Library

Exercises:

1. In this map of Donegal, what baronies are depicted? (Names are written in red and the map on page 11 of your booklet may help you to identify them).
2. Name three grantees in the precincts of Lifford and Portlough.
3. Name three grantees in the barony of Boylagh.
4. How many churches, castles and settlements are depicted on the map?
5. Study the colour coding on the map, what do you think the dark green colour represents?

Theme 3 – The Plantation in Practice

Document No: 8
Proceedings of the Servitors & Natives in Planting – Precint of Kilmacrennan

September 1611

Carew Mss. Vol. 630, p.65

Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and why do you think these details are recorded?
2. What type of grantee is William Stewart, Undertaker, Servitor or native Irish?
3. How many acres and in what barony has William Stewart been granted land?
4. What progress has William Stewart made on his lands? Has he made provisions for his tenants?
5. In your opinion, is William Stewart a successful planter?

Document No: 9
The Cittie and County of Londonderry

28 March 1619

Carew Mss. Vol. 613, p. 137 (v)

Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Exercises:

1. According to this report what is the City of Londonderry wall made of?
2. How many gates and bulwarks does the wall contain?
3. What has been built since the last survey according to the report?
4. How many families are living in the City? Is this enough according to the report?
5. In your opinion, is this report praising the work completed or critical of progress made so far? Give reasons for your answer.

Document No: 10
Warrant Concerning Removal of Natives

1 October 1611

Carew Mss. Vol. 630, P.83

Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this?
2. What was contained in the Warrant given the last time the Lord Deputy and Commissioners were in the County of Donegal?
3. Why has the Commission now reconsidered this?
4. How many are now allowed to stay and until when can they remain?
5. Rewrite this Warrant in your own words. 'After our very hartie commendations' was a common greeting at this time, replace it with a modern equivalent in your version.

Document No: 11
The Plat of the Town of Coleraine as it now stands built and fortified

1622

Carew Mss. Vol. 634, f. 50

Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and what purpose did it serve?
2. Describe the defensive features you can see surrounding the Town of Coleraine.
3. Why in your opinion are there so few entrances to the town?
4. What company has an estate on the river opposite the town? What have they managed to build by 1622 when this image was completed?
5. How many families are living in the town according to the text? How many of the citizens are armed men? Why do you think this was recorded?

Document No: 12
The Vintners buildings at Balleaghe
1622, Carew Mss. Vol. 634, f. 74
Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this?
2. Describe the different type of houses shown. Do you think these are traditional Irish buildings? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What structures, other than homes, are represented in the illustration?
4. Name three of the occupants of the houses.
5. According to the text, how many British men are present on the proportion and how many natives are present? Do you think this caused problems for the British?

Document No: 13
Plantation of British Undertakers within the Countie of Londonderry
March 1624, SP 63, Vol. 238, f.29
Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. How many companies are granted land according to this list?
2. Name three of the companies.
3. How many townlands did the Drapers receive and how many of those are planted with Irish tenants?
4. What is the rent in the Iron Monger proportion per annum and who has the highest rent in their proportion?
5. In total which group, the Irish tenants or the English, occupy the greatest number of townlands on the Companies proportions?

Document No: 14
Petition of Henry May, one of the men of the London Plantation to the King
20 March 1627, SP 63, Vol. 244, 615
Courtesy of The National Archives

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and why do you think it was written?
2. How many years has Henry May been a planter and who enticed him to come to Ulster?
3. At what rate did the Londonderry companies advertise land?
4. What building did Henry May build on his land and what other improvements did he make?
5. Why is Henry unhappy and what predicament does he find himself in?

Theme 4 – The 1641 Rebellion

Document No: 15
Viscount Edward Chichester to the King
27 October 1641
SP 63, Vol. 260, 32
Courtesy of the National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and what is its overall tone?
2. What important news is Edward Chichester conveying?
3. Is Chichester confident that they can hold out against the Irish forces?

Document No: 16
Proclamation of Sir Phelim (Phelim) O'Neill
24 October 1641, SP 63, Vol. 260, 27
Courtesy of The National Archives, UK

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this?
2. Why according to O'Neill are they assembling?
3. Why does O'Neill advise people to return to their homes and what does he proclaim will happen if they do?
- Use the information in both Documents 16 and 17 to try to create an unbiased modern news account of what has happened. Give your account an attention-grabbing headline.

Document No: 17
Atrocities

Image from book printed in London in 1647 showing atrocities committed against settlers by the Irish rebels. 1647, E.1175(3), 160
Courtesy of the British Library

Exercises:

1. What type of document is this and why do you think it was produced?
2. Describe in your own words what is depicted in the image.
3. What word is used to describe the Irish? Do you think this would have been a common perception of Irish people at the time?
4. In your opinion, what reaction would there have been in Britain to these type of images?
5. In your opinion, are images more powerful than written descriptions? Give reasons for your choice.

Document No: 18
Deposition of Elizabeth Moore
5 March 1642, TCD Ms 839, fols 035r-035v
Courtesy of board of Trinity College Dublin

This is a witness account of the 1641 rebellion in Ulster. It was recorded by a commission that was set up to collect statements from refugees fleeing their homes during the rebellion.

Exercises:

1. According to Elizabeth Moore, what has happened to her and her husband at the hands of the rebels?
2. Why does she fear for her children?
3. What does she claim the rebels 'pretended' at the beginning of the rebellion?
4. What has happened to the Protestants sheltered by the Archdeacon Maxwell?
5. In your opinion, what effect would this deposition have had on people in Britain at the time?

Glossary

- Alderman – Member of a town or city council.
- Artisan – A skilled worker, who practices a trade or craft.
- Ballyboe– (baile bo) A land division estimated to contain sixty acres of land.
- Ballybetagh (Baile Biataigh) – Land division containing 16 ballyboes or townlands.
- Barony – Land division created by the Anglo-Normans. Ulster was divided into Baronies in c. 1600.
- Bawn – A fortified enclosure, with a house or castle at the centre.
- Bulwark - An embankment, of earth or stone, built around a structure for defence.
- Burgesses – An elected or un-elected official.
- Chattels – Personal property such as furniture.
- Churles – A low ranking freeman or common person.
- Cooper – A craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.
- Corporate Town – Town established by Royal Charter with powers to send members to parliament and responsible for its own courts, by-laws, markets and fairs.
- Deponent – Person who testifies or gives deposition.
- Escheated – Property that reverts to ownership of the state.
- Glebe – Land belonging to a parish church.
- Grantee - A recipient of a grant.
- Guild – An association made up of people with a similar profession or interests.
- Gunloops – Holes or slits placed in walls of towns and buildings for defence.
- Freehold - Land or property owned by the occupier.
- Flanker Towers - Towers along a bawn wall where watch was kept over the bawn.
- Impeached – Charged with a crime.
- Incumbent – An official who holds office.
- Leasehold – Land or property held under a lease.
- Market town – A town with rights to hold a market.
- Mercer – A dealer in textiles.
- Portcullis - Gate made of iron or wooden grating that can be lowered to block an entrance
- Puritans – Branch of the Protestant Church, that adhered to strict religious principals.
- Relict – A widow.
- Tanners – A craftsman who works with skins and hides.
- Tenure – The right to hold land.
- Upbraided – Criticised.
- Williamite War – Also called the Jacobite Wars (1689-1691) fought between King James II and William of Orange over the Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Additional Reading and Useful Websites:

**Why not find out more about the Ulster Plantation and 17th century Ireland?
There are lots of very interesting books available from your local library:**

Brady, Ciaran, Gillespie, Raymond Eds., *Natives and Newcomers, The Making of Irish Colonial Society 1534-1641*, Irish Academic Press, 1986
Canny Nicholas, *Making Ireland British, 1580 – 1650*, Oxford University Press, 2001
Clarke, Aidan, *The Old English in Ireland*, Four Courts Press, 2000
Robinson, Philip, *The Plantation Of Ulster*, Ulster Historical Foundation, 2000
Donegal County Archives Service, *The Flight of the Earls*, Document Study Pack, Donegal County Council, 2007
O'Brien, Gerard, *Derry & Londonderry History and Society*, Geography Publications 1999
Perceval – Maxwell, M., *The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the Reign of James I*, Ulster Historical Foundation, 1999
Nolan, Ronayne, Dunlevy, Eds. *Donegal History and Society*, Geography Publications, 1995
Swift, Michael, *Historical Maps of Ireland*, PRC Publishing Ltd., 1999

Useful websites:

www.plantationofulster.org
www.eastdonegalulsterscots.com
www.ulsterscotsagency.com
www.hamiltonmontgomery1606.com
www.flightoftheearls.ie
www.flightoftheearls.net
www.bbc.co.uk/history
www.askaboutireland.ie
www.skool.ie
www.seanruad.com – Gives a list of townlands in each modern County
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/ -Guide to reading old documents.

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You shall find this Province of Ulster divided into 8. principall partes and euery parte with their seuerall countreys in the contained, is circumsferenced and distinguished the one from the other with lines of seuerall coulours, euery parte beinge marked with a golden letter. D. The Terconell and the countreys therein contained is marked with letter A, and are circumsferenced with yellow lines and all such partes as could not be written within the Plott but are marked with figures you shall find the said figures of euery parte with names onto the belouinge of euery seuerall parte as followeth;

B Countie of Colrane
whose lines are yellowe

C Countie of Antrem
whose lines are greene and
country and partes as follo-
The Rout - 1. B. Aghrem - 2. B. Reagh
The Gienies - 1. Knock Glaide - 2. Knock
Cullag - 3. C. red baye - 4. M. Glanar.
5. C. Glanarme - 6. B. Terme - 7. Oshersfote
The nether Clandeboye - 1. T. Antrem
2. M. Macomer - 3. Cogh arnbe - 4. T. Ma-
ghallm - 5. T. Duncro - 6. Marshallbane
7. Killroute - 9. Benmadigane - 10. Benalle

D Countie Downe
whose lines are yellowe and
partes as followeth & want

Killicro - 1. Lonsay - 2. T. Carmacan - 3. T.
Lansbeye - 3. T. Maghneagall - 5. T. Gall - 6.
T. Ashagallm - 7. T. Dere.
Kilwarling - 1. Lough Rille - 2. & pace - 3.
C. Aghre - 4. L. Begne
The Greate Ardes - 1. C. Regh - 2. T. Col-
anall - 3. Hallowd Abbey - 4. M. Burger
5. T. Sarabogh - 6. M. Cumber - 7.
Lough Abbey - 8. Monuell Abbey.
9. T. Donaghade - 10. Graye Abbey - 11.
T. Dore - 12. Hlandmagi - 13. T. Enghidrey
The little Ardes - 1. The black staff
2. C. boye - 3. Nerevcastle - 4. M. L.
Arquine - 5. C. Arquine - 6. Portne-
ferry.
The Dufre - 1. Skatterick - 2. Renchade
3. C. Killeaghe
Lacall, the Erie of Kildalagh his
land - 1. C. Crine - 2. C. Remolk - 3. Donne
4. M. Sawille - 5. C. belche - 6. Strang-
forde - 7. Kildiffe - 8. Island Abbey.
9. B. Toghier
St. Anne Magones his Country called
Magh - 1. Magharte - 2. T. Donaghelane
3. C. M. Fugard - 4. C. Home - 5. C. gorme
6. M. phalere - 7. a page - 8. a page - 9. Slendonegh



E The Countie of Armagh.

And the countreys therein con-
tained is circumsferenced
with imperlache coulour.
with their names therein written.

F The Countie of Mannahan.

And the countreys therein con-
tained is circumsferenced with
greene coulour with their
names therein written.

G Farmanagh.

is circumsferenced with
cinaper coulour and is sette
in this plot vnperfected
for wante of guides

H The vper Terone

With the partes therein con-
tained is circumsferenced with
greene coulour with their
names therein written.

I The nether Terone

And the countreys therein con-
tained is circumsferenced with
yellowe coulour with their
names therein contained.

Note that when you find
these letters followinge bructe
before a word only; Congra-
fieth Castle. B. Balley or name
M. Monester or Abbey. T. for
Temple or Church. L. Lough.
R. Rucke or mountain.

Note also that such
countreies as are timbered
are marked with their greater
sort of trees & such
as are thicke underwooded
or marked with thier lesser
sort of trees.

Note that the whole Province being
squared will containe 78. miles
square the miles square therein
contained is - 5628. miles square
hamlett or Signories beinge true
miles over euery waie the whole
amounte in the whole Province
225. of 1/2 said hamlets or Signories

Item in euery of these hamlets
there will containe 78. miles
squared but at a penny an Acre
will amount per Acre - 60. shillings

Item the whole Province
will amounte to after the rate
per annum 100. 15000.

Francis Johnson described this plot and others for his majtie

BY THE LORD DEPUTIE AND COUNCELL

21

ARTHVRE CHICHESTER.



Whereas Sir Cahire Odoghertie of Enishowen in the Countie of Done-
gall Knight, to Whom the Kings most excellent Maiestie of his
meere grace and mercie did lately giue both his life & his lands,
which hee had lastly forfeited by his former rebellion, making
him free from ^{the} bondage and slauerie wherem he & his An-
cestors liued vnder their neighbour Lords, to the end he might
depend immediatly vpon his Maiestie, & the Crowne of Eng-
land, is now againe returned vnto his bonnit, & vngratefully
and wickedly is risen into a new actuall rebellion, beeing follo-
wed and assisted by one Phelim Reaugh mac Dauid, & diuers other

lewd & wretched persons, who on Sunday last being the xviij.
day of this Moneth, did by a most base and villanous treacherie possesse themselves of his
Maiesties Fort of Culmore, & on the next morning did by the like treason surprise, sacke, and
burne the Cittie of Derrie, whereof the said Odoghertie was a member, and sworne to main-
taine and preserve the Welfare thereof.

Wee do therefore in his Maiesties name proclaim & publish, the said Sir Cahire Odogher-
tie and Phelim Reaugh mac Dauid, and all and euery their adherents, to be Rebels & Traitors
in the highest degree, and are so to be called, reputed, and taken, and to be prosecuted as Re-
bels and Traitors, by all his Maiesties loyall Subiects, with fire and sword, and all o-
ther meanes of reuenge whatsoeuer. Declaring further, that all and euery person or per-
sons, who shall from henceforth follow or adhere vnto, or otherwise relieue or comfort them
the said Odoghertie and Phelim Reaugh, or any of them, or any of their confederates or adhe-
rents, shall be also reputed ~~and~~ ^{as} Traitors.

And he doe also in his Maiesties name promise, that whosoever shall bring
vnto vs the Lord Deputie, the bodie of the said Sir Cahire Odoghertie alieue, or shall kill him
and bring vs his head, shall haue and receiue as of his Maiesties reward for his good ser-
uice in this behalfe, five hundred Cowes, or the value thereof in good and lawfull money of
England, together with his Maiesties gracious pardon. And whosoever shall bring vnto
vs the bodie of the said Phelim Reaugh alieue, or otherwise kill him, & bring vs his head, shall
haue for his reward two hundred Cowes, or the value thereof, together with his pardon
as aforesaid.

And lastly, we doe declare and giue assurance to all his Maiesties loyall Subiects, that
none of them shall by pretence or colour of the prosecution of the saide wicked Rebels and
Traitors, be any way molested, troubled, or impeached, in their Bodies, Lands, or Goods,
as long as they continue in their loyaltie and due obedience to his Maiestie and the Lawes
of this Kingdome.

Giuen at his Maiesties Castle of Dublin, the xxiii. day of Aprill. 1608.

God saue King.



Thom Dublin Can.	Roger Midenfis.	George Derrien.	Thomas Ridgeway.	Rich. Wingfield.
James Ley.	Nich. Walshe.	Humph. Wynch.	Oliuer S. Iohn.	Oliuer Lambert.
Henry Power.	Garret Moore.	Ieff. Fenton.	James Fullerton.	Rich. Cooke
				Adam Loftus.

Printed at Dublin by Iohn Franckton, Printer to the Kings
most excellent Maiestie. Anno. 1608.

By the Lord Deputy and Councill Arthure Chichester

Whereas Sir Cahire Odoghertie of Enishowen in the Countie of Donegall Knight, to whom the Kings most excellent Majestie of his mere grace and mercie did lately give both his life & his lands, which hee had []stly forfeited by his former rebellion, making him free from the bondage and slaverie wherein he & his Auncestors lived under their neighbour Lords, to the end he might depend immediately upon his Majestie, & the Crowne of England, is now again returned unto his vomit, & ungratefully and wickedly is risen into a new actuall rebellion, being followed and assisted by one Phelim Reaugh macDavid, & divers other lewd & wretched persons, who on Munday last beign the xviii (18th) day of this month, did by the most base and villanous treacherie possesse themselves of his Majesties fort at Culmore, & on the next morning did the like treason surprise, sacke, and burne the Cittie of Derrie, whereof the said Odoghertie was a member, and sworne to maintaine and preserve the welfare thereof.

Wee do therefore on his Majesties name proclaime & publish, the said Sir Cahire Odoghertie and Phelim Reaugh macDavid, and all and every their adherents, to be Rebels & traitors in the highest degree, and are so to be called, reputed and taken, and to be prosecuted as Rebels and Traitours, by all his Majesties loyall Subjects, with fire and sword, and all other meanes of

revenge whatsoever. Declaring further, that all and every person, or persons, who shall henceforth follow or adhere unto, or otherwise relieve or comfort them the said odoghertie and Phelim Reaugh, or any of them, or any of their confederates or adherents, Will be also reputed and judged Traitours.

And we doe also in his Majesties name proclaime & promise, that whosoever shall bring unto us the Lord Deputie the bodie of the said Sir Cahire Odoghertie alive, or shall kill him and bring us his head, shall have and receive as of his Majesties reward for his good service in that behalfe, five hundred Cowes, or the value thereof in good and lawfull money of England, together with his Majesties gracious pardon. And whosoever shall bring unto us the bodie of the said Phelim Reaugh alive, or otherwise kill him, & bring us his head, shall have for his reward two hundred Cowes, or the value thereof, together with his pardon as aforesaid.

And lastly, we doe declare and give assurance to all his Majesties loyall Subjects, that none of them shall by pretence or colour of the prosecution of the saide wicked Rebels and Traitours, be any way molested, troubled, or impeached, in their Bodies, Lands, or Goods, as long as they continue in their loyaltie and due obedience to his Majestie and the Lawes of this Kingdome.

Given at his Majesties Castle of Dublin, the xxiii day of April. 1608.
God Save the King

Thom Dublin Can. Roger Midensis. George Derrien. Thomas Ridgeway. Rich. Wingfield.
James Ley. Nich. Walshe. Humph. Wynch. Oliver S. John. Oliver Lambeth.
Henry Power. Garret Moore. Jeff, Fenton. James Fullerton. Rich. Cooke. Adam Loftus

Printed at Dublin by John Franckton, Printer to the Kings
Most excellent Majestie. Anno. 1608.

He humbly sheweth y^t he hath been held prisoner in Dublin theise 2 years, he knowes not
 wherfor. He hath onely heard of many secrett proceedings, and practises to endite him, and a show
 made to arraigne him at y^e barr. But neither wold they suffer him to haue his trial, nor heare
 his iustificacions, w^{ch} he hath oft desired. The meane while he hath been deprived of y^e profits
 of his lands, wth out any ground of law y^t he can tell of. Therfor he hath appeared to y^e
 soueraigne ma^{ty} of y^e king, and his most honorable counsell heer, beseeching y^t he may haue justice
 He prayeth yo^r L^{ff}. to be truly informed of his behauiour euer way, and to consider how he
 did wth draw himselfe from dependance upon Tyreon, surrendering y^e land w^{ch} his ancestors for
 so descents in a direct line had holden, to hold it onely of y^e crowne: and to y^t end
 deliuering a custodiam y^t he had from y^e queen, and Tyreones graunt w^{ch} afterwards he
 was forced to take, up to y^e L^d Deputy and counsell y^t according to ther promises shewing
 assured him they wold be his friends, they might send them to y^e kings ma^{ty}. to whom
 he wold haue com in person, but could not gett laue. Whereupon by y^e aduise and
 consent of y^e counsell of frelond, he sent one Rice Cilmore to follow his busines.
 But Cilmore (as it seemeth) neuer mentioning him, but disgracefully gott one of y^e best
 peeces of all his land for himselfe, and returned wth out doing any thing for y^e sayd
 S^r Donell. And yet refuseth to restore y^e money w^{ch} S^r Donell gaue him to effect his
 busines wth all. In w^{ch} wronges he is not onely backt, but had also y^e Sherrifery of y^e
 county bestowed on him, w^{ch} when he had, he came and brake open S^r Donells Castle,
 and droue out his lady, and children whereof one was almost dround in a ditch, as
 they wer a driving out. All w^{ch} Cilmore did notwithstanding my L^d Deputies
 warrant, w^{ch} y^e sayd S^r Donell had for his lands, howses, and moueables, w^{ch} warrant
 was shewed to Cilmore, as he was breaking open y^e doore. Now for y^e conditions
 w^{ch} he made wth S^r Henry Downra at his first submitting (VIZ) neuer to haue
 any meddling or dependance of Tyreone, and for y^e abovesayd surrender, Tyreone
 became his especial enemy. Whereupon he prayeth yo^r L^{ff}. to consider how little
 likelihood ther is, y^t he should pertake wth him now, or be ignorant how unable
 himselfe were to stand against y^e kings power. But y^e truth is they w^{ch} gape
 after poore Irishmens lands, do what they can to haue a colour to beg them.
 Lastly he beseecheth yo^r L^{ff}. to looke into it, and to be good to y^e poor country, and y^t
 himselfe may know what he is accused of, and he will answer it. And according
 to his bounden duty he shall daily pray for yo^r L^{ff}. long life in all happynes.



The Humble petition of Sir Donel O Cahan

He humbly showeth that he hath been held prisoner in Dublin theise 2 years, he knows not wherefor. He hath onely heard of many secret proceedings, and practices to indite him, and a show made to arraigne him at the barr. But neither wold they suffer him to have his trial, nor heare his justifications, which he hath oft desired. The meane while he hath been deprived of the profits of his lands, without any ground of law that he can tell of. Therfor he hath appealed to the soveraigne majesty of the King, and his most honorable councell heer beseeching that he may have justice. He prayeth their Lordships to be truely enformed of his behaviour evry way, and to consider how he did withdraw himself from dependence upon Tyreon, surrendring the land (which his ancestors for 40 descents in a direct line had houlden) to hould it only of the crowne and to that end delivering a custodian t(ha)t he had from the Queen, and Tyreones graunt which afterwards he was forced to take up to the Lord Deputy and counsel that according to ther promises (having assured him they wold be his friends) they might send them to the Kings majesty to whom he wold have com in person, but could not get leave. Wherupon by the advice and consent of the councell of Ireland, he sent one Rice Coitmore to follow his bussines. But Coitmore (as it seemeth) never mencioning him, but disgracefully, got one of the best peeces of all his land for himselfe, and returned without dooing any thing for the sayd Sir Donell.

And yet refuseth to restore the mony which Sir Donell gave him to effect his bussines withall. In which wronges he is not onely backt, but had also the shrifery of the county bestowed on him, which when he had, he came and brake open Sir Donells castle, and drove out his Lady and children wherof one was almost dround in a ditch, as they wer a driving out. All which Coitmor did not withstanding my Lord Deputies warrant, which the sayd Sir Donell had for his lands, houses, and moveables, which warrant was showed to Coitmor, as he was breaking open the doore. Now for the conditions which he had made with Sir Henry Dowcra at his first submitting (viz) never to have any medling or dependence of Tyreone, and for the above sayd surrender; Tyreone became his especiall enemy. Wherupon he prayeth your Lordships to consider how little likelihood ther is, that he should pertake with him now, or be ignorant how unable himself were to stand against the Kings power. But the truth is they which gape after poore Irishmens lands, do what they can to have a colour to beg them. Lastly he beseecheth your Lordships to looke into it, and to be good to that poor country, and that himself may know what he is accused of, and he will answer it. And according to his bounden duty he shall dayly pray for your Lordshippes long life in all happynes.

A note of the severall Proportions
of the Undertakeable Land besides
the Londoners &c.



	Great	Middle	Small	Acres
Ardmags	Britanes 3 — 4 — 12	—	—	24000
	Servitors 1 — 3 — 2	—	—	
	Natives 0 — 2 — 5	—	—	
Tyrone	Britanes 6 — 10 — 23	—	—	50000
	Servitors 1 — 2 — 7	—	—	
	Natives 1 — 2 — 7	—	—	
Donegall	Britanes 6 — 9 — 17	—	—	38500
	Servitors 3 — 0 — 6	—	—	
	Natives 0 — 0 — 12	—	—	
Fermanagh	Britanes 3 — 2 — 6	—	—	21000
	Servitors 1 — 1 — 4	—	—	
	Natives 2 — 1 — 4	—	—	
Cavan	Britanes 4 — 6 — 12	—	—	29000
	Servitors 1 — 3 — 5	—	—	
	Natives 2 — 3 — 10	—	—	

Some of Acres for } 162500
Britanes 3 —

Proportions Great 22 }
for Britanes Middle 31 } 123 besides Londoners &c.
Small 70 }

Some Totall of Proportions } Great 34 }
Middle 48 } 214
Small 32 } 214

So will remaine for Servitors & Natives Proportions 91
making Acres — 113500.

The Totall of all — 276000. Acres.

A note of the severall Proportions of the undertakeable land besides the Londoners & c.

		Great	Middle	Small	Acres
Ardmagh	Britanes	3	4	12	24000
	Servitors	1	3	2	
	Natives	0	2	5	
Tyrone	Britanes	6	10	23	50000
	Servitors	1	2	7	
	Natives	1	2	7	
Donegall	Britanes	6	9	17	38500
	Servitors	3	0	6	
	Natives	0	0	12	
Fermanagh	Britanes	3	2	6	21000
	Servitors	1	1	4	
	Natives	2	1	4	
Cavan	Britanes	4	6	12	29000
	Servitors	1	3	5	
	Natives	2	3	10	
Some (sum) of Acres for Britanes					162500
Proportions for Britanes		Great	22	} 123 besides Londoners	
		Middle	31		
		Small	70		
Some Totall of Proportions		Great	34	} 214	
		Middle	48		
		Small	132		
So will remaine for Servitors & Natives Proportions 91					
mak[ing] Akeres		113500			
The total of all		276000 Akeres			

OMEY

Castle of Emere

Porte of Emere

PARTE OF THE BARONIE OF STRABANE

OMEY

OMEY

Onganon

Parte of this Bar: of Strabane

Treconell

Strabane



The County of Colerane:

the Countie of
Colerane:

The Countie of Colerane or of the north called the O'capens Countie is divided as follows by 23 Ballibos and 107 Buthins, as it appeared by the Survey. 547 23 Ballibos: or 34187 acres, every 23 Ballibos containing 60 acres as in the Survey.

Out of the 27 portions and 3 23 Ballibos or 187 acres are to be added to the poor parish. viz: of the one 23 Ballibos to be added: viz: of the least portions, and of the one 23 Ballibos of the one 23 Ballibos. 6. of the middle sort, and of the one 23 Ballibos of the one 23 Ballibos. 4. of the greatest portion of the portions is to be made a parish, and every fourth of the same is to be added, and the other 23 Ballibos as is before said.

for the portion of the Church:

the portion of
the Church:

The Town of Lough Laidon claimed by the Bishop of Down. Is contained 101 23 Ballibos, and $\frac{1}{2}$ or 6343 acres and $\frac{3}{4}$ and may be assigned if it be please his Majesty to the Bishop of Down. for the better maintenance of the Bishop and his successors and in lieu of the Terren Episcopalis &c.

1. The Town of Berries Land containing 6. 23 Ballibos or 375 acres to remain to himself.
2. Out of the residue 34 23 Ballibos or 2125 acres may be assigned for the glebe of the parishes.
3. Out of the Monastery Land 107 23 Ballibos or 1125 acres may be assigned to the Bishop of Down in Dublin. and the one 23 Ballibos or 375 acres to be allotted towards the maintenance of a free school to be erected at Limerick.

The portions of the undertakers:

the portions of
the undertakers

The 107 Buthins allotted for remain 382 Ballibos or 23875 acres to be divided amongst the undertakers

The County of Colerane

The Countie of Colrane or otherwise called the ocahens Countie is devided as Tirone by Balliboes and doth Coutaine, as appeares by the Survaie. 547 Balliboes: or 34187 acres, every Balliboe containing 60 acres as in Tyrone.

Out of which do arise 27 proportiones and 3 Balliboes or 187 acres over to be added to the next parishe viz; if the one Moitie (half) ther do arise; of the least proportions, and of the one halfe of his moitie(half) 4 of the greatest everie of which proportions is to bee made a parishe, and every Incombent to have his likes, glebe and other duties as is before sett downe.

For the Portion of the Church

1. The Termon landes claymed by the Bishoppes of Derry do containe 101 Balliboes and $\frac{1}{2}$ or 6343 acres and $\frac{3}{4}$ and maie be assigned if it soe please his majestie to the Bishoprick of Derry for the better maintenance of the Bishop and dignitaries and in lieu of his Terua Episcopalis (Bishop's land)
2. The deane of Derries land containing 6 Balliboes or 375 acres to remayne to himself.
3. Out of the residue 34 Balliboes or 2125 acres maie be assigned for the glebes of the Incumbentes.
4. Out of the Monastrie land 18 Balliboes or 1125 arces maie bee passed to the colledg (college) in Dublin and the other 6 Balliboes or 375 acres to be allotted towards the maintenance of a free scoole (school) to bee erected at Limevaddy.

The Portions of the Undertakers

All which being deducted the remaineg (remaining) 382 balliboes or 23875 acres to be devided amongst the undertakers



A Relation of the proceedings of the
 Servitors and Natives in their buyling upon
 their proportions of laude allotted unto them by
 the distribution of the increased Comities of
 Ulster. / 23rd September 1611

Procinct of
 Kilmacrenan.

Captaine William Stewart hath buylt upon
 the proportion of 1000 acres allotted him as a
 Servitor in the Barrony of Kilmacrenan a
 Fort or Harboure of Lime and stone, w^{ch} tow
 flanked, each flanker 17 foot high, and under
 one of them, a room either for a munition house
 or a prison, and upon that a Court of Honour
 above that an open street, and in the out most
 parte thereof a Gentlemans house, one of the
 Surtained houses 16 foot high, and 2 other
 Surtained 12 foot high, and 4 other Surtained
 8 foot high, whereupon he intends to erect
 a stone house.
 He hath buylt there houses English fashion
 and is in hand w^{ch} more w^{ch} shall serve
 for his tenants.

The rest of the Servitors in that prime have
 yet don nothing, by reason of the wisdom of
 that laude being the worst in all the Comities
 inasmuch as the Natives are unwilling to
 come to dwell upon it, untill they be forced
 to remove from the powder-lake, w^{ch} reason
 they for the most p^{te} as yet doe remaine.
 But the said Servitors are all promising of
 materials, and purport to performe their
 Comenances by the time prescribed.

Carew Mss 630, f., 65

A relation of the proceedings of the Servitors and Natives in their buyldinges (buildings) upon their proportions of lande allotted unto them upon the distribution of the escheated Counties of Ulster. This September 1611

Precinct of Kilmacrenan

Captanie William Stewart hath buylte (built) upon the proportion of 1000 acres allotted him as a Servitor in the Barnony of Killmacrenan a fforte or Bawne of lyme and stone, with tow flankers, eache flanker 17 foote high, and under one of them, a roome either for a munition (munitions) house or a prison, and upon that a Courte of Guarde & above that an open feight, and in the outmost parte thereof a Sentinel house, one of the Curtaines 16 foote high, and 2 other Curtaines 12 foote high, and the other curtaine 8 foote high, whereupon he intends to erecte a stone house.

He hath buylte there houses English fashion and is in hande with more which shall serve for his tenants.

The rest of the Servitors in that prcencite have yet don nothinge, by reason of the wildnes of that lande beinge the worst in all the Country insomuch as the Natives are unwillinge to come to dwell upon it, untill they be forced to remove from the undertakers, with whom they for the most parte as yet doe remayne. But the said servitors are all providinge of materalls and purpose to preforme those covenants by the tyme prescribed.

The Committee of the City of London

Com:
London
Derry

[illegible]

The Cittie and County of Londonderry

The City of Londonderry is nowe compassed aboute w(i)th a verie stronge walle, excellentlie made and neatlie wroughte, beinge all of good lyme and stone, the circuit wherof is 284 pearches, and $\frac{2}{3}$ att 18 feet to the pearch, besides the 4 gates which containe 84 feete, and in everie place of the walle it is 24 foote highe, & 6 foote thicke, the gates are all Batlemented, but to 2 of them there is noe goinge upp, so that they serve to noe greate use, neither have they made anie leaves for their gates, but make 2 drawebidges serve for 2 of them, and 2 portcullices (portcullis) for the other twoe. The Bullwarks are verie large and good, beeinge in the number 9, besides twoe half Bulwarks, and for 4 of them, there maye bee 4 cannons, or other greate peeces, the reste are not all out soe large, but wanteth verie little, The ramparte within the cittie is 12 foote thicke of earthe; all things are verie well and substantially done, savinge there wanteth a house for the soldiers to watch in, and a centinell house for the soldiers to stande in in the night to defend them frome the weather, which is moste extreeme in these partes. Since the last surveye there is built a schole, which is 67 foote in length and 25 feet in breath, with 2 other small houses, other buildinge there is not anie within the Cittie. The whole number of houses within the Cittie are 92, and in them there is 102 families, which are farr too few in number for the defence of such a circuit, they beinge scarce able to man one of the Bullwarks; neither is there room enough to sett upp 100 houses more, unles they will make them as little, as the firste, and name each room for a house.

After our very hartie Comendations. / we have at our last beinge
in these ^{parts} gave you warrant and authority to remove soe many of the
natives of that Countie at Albiontyde nexte from out of their
ancient habitations or dwellings into such other lands as are assigned
unto struts and natives in the Barrennes of B. in as great numbers
as the said lands could conveniently beare in respect both of tillage
and grasinge; Forasmuch as we have considered, that yf all the
Churles, laborers or plowmen, should be soe suddenlye and at once
removed, as is hereby required, there would either some dearthe ensue
the next year when the portions of the great undertakers or they
should else want convenient assistance, for tillage, carryinge,
and buydinge. We are therefore to give you to understand that
if further will and pleasure is, you shall at that tyme remove, but
the natives forborne only to gather wth their ydle followers
and dependants, and two thirde parts of the laborers, or plowmen
as for the other thirde pte of them you are to permit and suffer them
there to continue still upon the proportions of the said Barrennes
undertakers as shall please to remayne there wth them, yf the
said tenants be thereunto inclined untill may day next, and from
thence forth, we will and require you, that the termes of your
former order, wth we required you to publish by proclamation
shall be presented accordingly wth effect, hereof you may not
faile Hence at Dublin the first day of October 1611

Edw. Longe fide. /

Subscribed by the

Lo: Deputie

Lo: Caverne

Lo: Channellor

Mr Threxe.

~~Mr Marshall~~

Mr Marshall.

Mr of the Rowles

Mr of the Ordnance

or Oliver Lambert.

To our wellbelovd the
Guy George of the
Countie of D. / &c.

Warrant concerning removal of Natives

After our very hartie commendations.

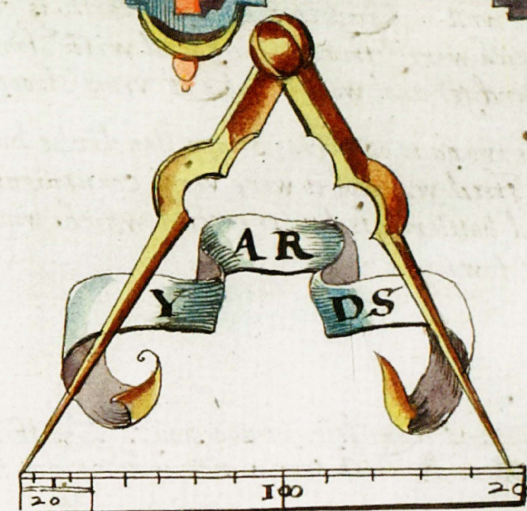
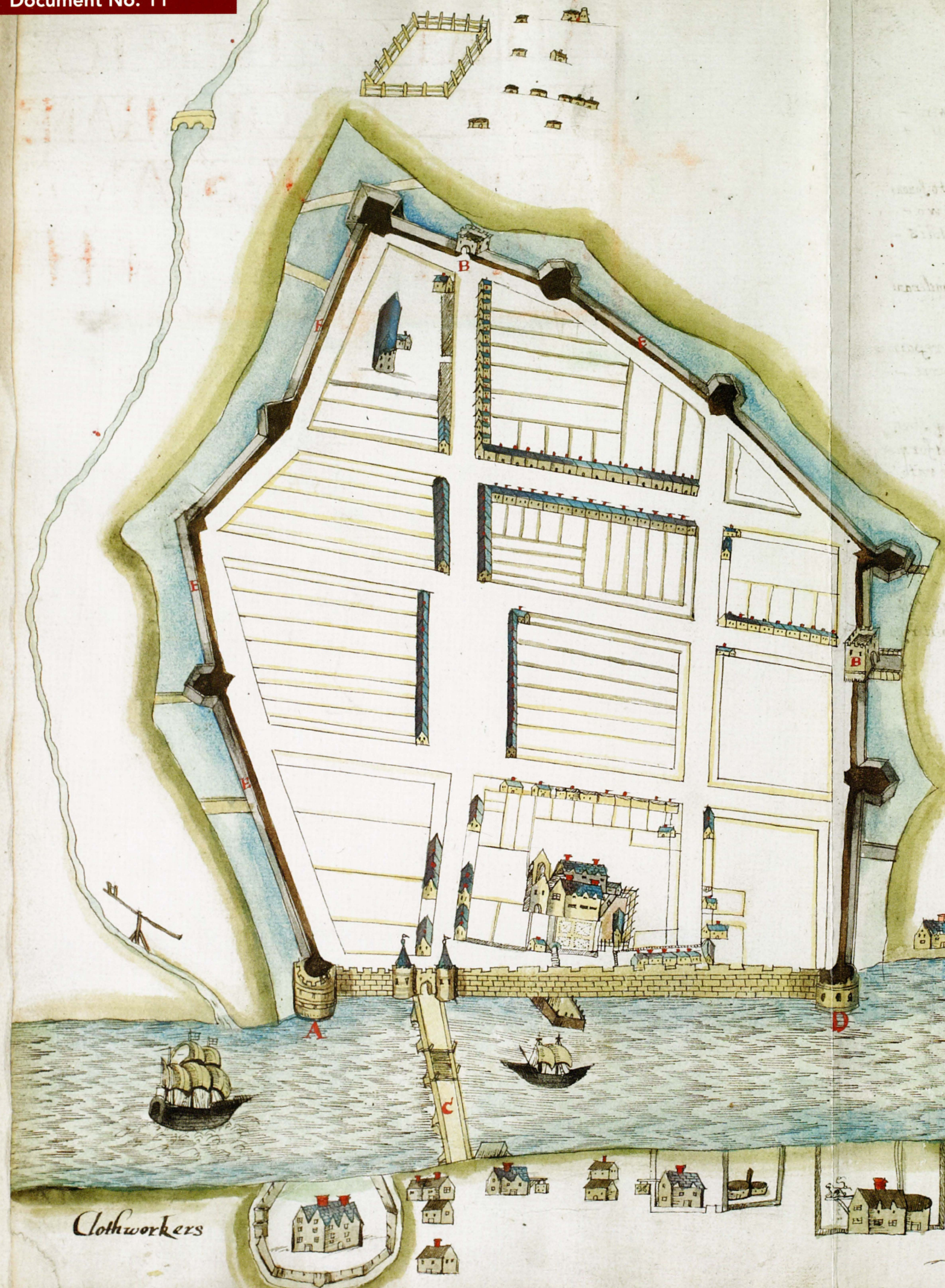
Wheres at our last beinge in those partes, we gave you warrant and authoritie to remove soe many of the natives of that Countie at Alhalowtyde nexte from out of their ancitiend (ancient) habitations or dwellings into such other lands as are assigned unto servitors and natives in the Barony of B., in as great numbers as the said landes could convementlie (conveniently) beare in respecte both of tillage and grasinge; forasmuch as wee have considered, that is all the churles, labouers or ploughmen, should be soe sudainlie (suddenly) and at once removed, as is thereby required, there would either some dearth ensue the next yeare within the portions of the great undertakers or they should else want convenient assistance, for tyllage, carriadye, carriage and buyldinge (building). These are therefore to give you to understand that our further will and pleasure is, you shall at that tyme remove, but the Natives freeholders only together with their idle followers and dependants, and two thirde parte of the labourers, or ploughmen as for the other thirde parte of them you are to permitt and suffer them there to continue styll upon the proportions of the said British undertakers as shalbe wyllinge to remayne there, with them, if the said tennante be thereunto inclined untill may daye next, and from there fourth, wee will and require you to publish by proclamation shalbe prosecnted accordinglie with effecte, heereof you may not faile Given at Dublin the first day of October 1611.

Your lovinge friende

Subscribed by the
Lord Deputie
Lord Carewe
Lord Chancellor
Mr Thresurer
Mr. Marshall,
Master of the Rolls
Master of the Ordnance
Sir Oliver Lambert

To our welbeloved the high Shereffe of the Countie of D

A PLAT OF THE TOWNE OF COLERANE AS IT NOW STANDS BUILT AND FORTIFIED



The number of Families wthin the walls of Colerane inhabiting in houses and Cottages are } 145
whereof 18 are Soldiers of the garrison there
The number of men present well armed } 400
within the towne of Colerane

The Captaine informed vs there were about
their necessarie affaires in the Countrey 50: men
the number of

Likewise it was affirmed there were } 24
dwelling neere the towne

Clothworkers

Kill Owen

THE VINTNERS BUILDINGS AT BALLEAGHE



Freeholders resident on their
freeholdes in this proportion } 02
Brittish men present on this
proportion } 80
whereof armed ————— 66
Natives on this proportion — 184

Concerning the Plantacon. the British Undertakers
within the Countie of Londonderry.

Com. Londerry

Sunderry	The Tenne Sands	Estimated in the Irish pounds	Rents in a every Pro- portion. per annum.	Planted in English acres
1 Saulters Proportion	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 5	11
2 Vintners Proportion	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	193 10 4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Drapers Proportion	64	48	311 15	16
4 Mercers Proportion	47	29	166 10 4	18
5 Goldsmiths Proport.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	49	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 Grocers Proportion	53	21	64	32
7 Fishmongers Prop.	55	24	58	31
8 Haberdashers Prop.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	40
9 Clothworkers Prop.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	40
10 Merchantailors Prop.	47	24	158	23
11 Ironmongers Prop.	47	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Skinners Prop.	43	14	43	29
In toto	607 $\frac{3}{4}$	305	1629 8	301 $\frac{3}{4}$

It consisteth of
12 Proportions

Found by Inquisition { 28^o February } 1623
6^o March } - 4

Concerning the Plantacon the Brittish Undertakers within the Countie of Londonderrie:

It consisteth of 12 Proportions		The Towne Lands	Planted with Irish Tennents	Rents in every Proportion per annum			Planted with English Tennants
	Salters Proportion	53½	42½	244	5		11
	Vintners Proportion	49½	29	193	10	4	20½
	Drapers Proportion	64	48	311	15		16
	Mercers Proportion	47	29	166	10	4	18
	Goldsimths Proport.	42¾	17	49			24¾
	Grocers Proportion	53	21	64			32
	Fishmongers Prop:	55	24	58			31
	Haberdashers Prop:	57½	17½	148			40
	Clothworkers Prop	48½	8½	69			40
	Marchantailors Prop.	47	24	158			23
	Iron Mongers Prop.	47	30½	124			16½
	Skinners Prop.	43	14	43			29
In toto		607¾	305	1629		8	301¾

Found by Inquisition 28th February – 6th March 1623

To the King's most Excellent Ma^{ty}, 615.

The humble petition of Henry May one of y^e. Ma^{ty} native borne subjects
of England, lett a planter and inhabiter upon the Londoners new plantation
in blster in your Ma^{ty}'s realme of Iutland.

Most humbly complayninge, sheweth, that about 9 yers past y^e. pet. was
inducted and p^roceeded, by severall dittigons of London to get and plante in
and upon the said Londoners plantation, and made to become by their
publication, to have had such arable lands, as y^e. pet. should like
land make p^rovise of, after the rate of viij. or viij. the acre, all the most p^ropon
wth hope y^e. pet. did not only carry wth him his owne wife and children, wth
many servants for tillage and husbandrie, but also raised of his owne
friends and acquaintances, viij. or viij. small families, their wives and
children to get and plant wth him, and y^e. pet. did carry along wth him
all his estate to the value of 1000. sterling and p^rovounds, and bringe
then and their counteys, counteys to their said publication, and most
unreasonable, did advance their said lands, unto an extreme value
three or four times more then the same had bin formerly lett unto
native freish. And when as y^e. pet. had bin all such his great charge
in taking, and carrying wth him the aforesaid. Was then forced and
constrained to accept and take lands all their said extreme atts, rather
then to retorne againe, having supplanted himself of his former living
and dwelling in England; And did wth other hard conditions take and accept
of viij. townes lands in and upon Orer's p^rovision and of the 12. p^rovisions
from one Robert Harrington agent, or tenant unto the said Londoners for that
said p^rovision, and there did upon the said viij. townes lands so taken from the
said Harrington, build out fair house of stone, and glaucht fittinge his
habitation, and also one other small house of stone and staige, and many
other houses of tymbor, all of English forme, fittinge the rest of the said
small families so taken wth him, and also sufficient hedging, and dishing
unto the value all of 400. or thereabouts, and having bestowed such great
planting, and living thereupon some viij. or viij. yers by reason of the extreme
high rates, y^e. pet. was forced to pay for the same, hee became
altogether to be impoverished thereby, and being in some small
amount of p^rint due and not able to pay for the p^rsent, the said
Harrington, their said agent did most unreasonably, and unhumanly send
p^rovisioner like, not only out of and frustrated y^e. pet. from his
said lands and dwellings so builded and planted, But also did seize and
take away by his owne authority, wthout any forme of lawe, all y^e.
pet.'s p^rsonall goods, and chattels what soever, in so much as y^e. pet. had
not left a bedde for to lye upon, or a sponne to cate his meate wth salt, and
constrained in a most p^reed and base manner to relye and be beholdinge
unto gent of the Countrey in their charitable benivolence, and devotion
to attribute relief for y^e. pet. returned home unto England againe
otherwise hee his wife and children had begged, and now have relying
upon the benivolence of his charitable well devoted friends & allians.

See most humbly beseech the y^e. most excellent Ma^{ty} the
p^romissed consideration, in y^e. Ma^{ty}'s warrant and amonst
most p^rious planning in this y^e. pet. is most distressed
estate, to take speedie order, for y^e. pet.'s relief herein,
And y^e. pet. shall ever pray for y^e. Ma^{ty}'s

To the King Most excellent Majesty,

The humble petition of Henry May one of your Majesties native borne subjects of England, late a planter and inhabiter upon the Londoners new plantacion in Ulster in your Majesties realme of Ireland.

Most humbly complayneinge, showeth that about 9 yeres past your petitioner was induced and perswaded, by severall Cittizens of London to goe and plante in and uppon the said Londoners plantacion and made to become by their publicacon, to have had such arrable landes as your petitioner shoulde like and make choice of, after the rate of 4d or 6d, the acre, att the moste, upon which hopes your petitioner did, not only cary with him his owne wife and children, with many servants for tillage and husbandrie, but also caused of his owne freindes and acquaintance, 7 or 8 sevall families, their wives and children to goe and plant with him and your petitioner did cary along with him all his estate of the value of 1000 starling(sterling) and upwards, and beinge then and there come over, contrarie to their said publicavion, and most unreasonable did advance their said landes, unto an extreame value three or fouer tymes more then the same had bin formerlie let unto native Irishe.

And when as your petitioner had bin att such his great chardge in takeing and carryeing with him the aforesaid, was then forced and constrayned to accept and take landes att their sad extreame rates rather then to retourne againe, haveing supplanted himself of his former liveing and dwelling in England, And did with other hard condicions take and accepte of 7 towne lands in and upon Grocers portion and of the 12 porcions (portions) from one Robert Harrington agent tenant unto the said Londoners for that said porcions, and there did upon the said 7 towne landes soe taken from the said Harrington, build one faire house of stone and slaight fitteinge his habitacion, and also one other finale house of stone and slaight and many other houses of tymber, all of English forme, fittening there[] of the said sevall families soe taken with him, and also sufficient hedgeing and dicing unto the value all of 400 or thereabouts, and haveing bestowed such great planting and liveing thereupon some 6 or 7 yeres by reason of the extreame high rate, your petitioner was forces to pay for the same, hee became altogether to bee impoverished thereby, and being in some sevall arrears of rent due and not able to paie for the present, the said Harrington their said agent did most unconcionable unhumanly and unchristian like, not only outed and frustrated your said petitioner from his said landes and dwellings soe builded and planted, But also did seize and take awie by his owne auctoritie without any forme of lawe, all your petitioner personallie goods and chattels what[soew], in soe much as your petitioner had not lefte a bedd for to lye upon or a spone to take his meate with all and constrayned in a most poore and base manner to relye and be beholding unto gent of the Countrey in their charitable benevolence and devotion to attribute relief for your petitioner retourne home unto England againe otherwise he his wife and children had begged and now here relyeing upon the benevolence of his charitablie well frenides & alliances.

Hee most humblie beseecheth your most excellent Majestie sho promissed confidence in your Majesties wonted and accustomed most plane clemency in this your petitioner most distressed state, to take speedie order for your petitioner relief herein, And your petitioner shall ever pray for your Majestie.

Most dread Soueraigne.

201
32

145



Since the last information
I gave to your Ma^{tie} we now learne more
particulerly that the plott against vs is deeper
and our danger greater, there being all the
Papists in the Kingdome conspired against
vs, and twenty thousand men now on foote
marching towards vs, w^h forces wee are
alltogether unable to resist, neither have
we yet receiued any direction from the
Lords Justices, w^h makes vs feare excee-
dingly that they are not well there, or at
least that all passages are stoppt; Soe that
wee expect every day to be swallowed up
vnesse God and your sacred Ma^{tie} provide
some present reliefe. So prayeth he who
is

For the more pticuler information of their
proceedings your Ma^{tie} may be pleased to
receiue it from Mr Archibald Stewarts
letter herewith sent

Your Ma^{ties} most humbly devoted
Subject and seruant

Edward Clarendon
Carrickfargus this 29 of Octob late at night

Most dread Sovereigne

Since the last information I gave to your Majestie we now learne more particularly that the plot against us deeper and our danger greater, there being all the Papists in the Kingdome conspired against us, and twenty thousand men now on foote marching towards us, which forces wee are alltogether unable to resist, neither have wee yet received any direction from the Lord Justices, which makes us feare exceedingly that they are not well there, or at least that all passages are stopt; soe that wee expect every day to be swallowed up, unless God and your sacred Majestie provide some present releife. So prayeth he who is

For the more particuler information of their proceedings your Majestie may be pleased to receive it from Mr Archibald Stewarts letter herewith sent

Your Majestie most humbly devoted
subject and servant

Edward Chichester

carrickfargus this 27 of October late at night

These are to intimate and make known unto all
Persons whatsoever in & through out the whole County
that the true Intention and Meaning of us who's
Names are hereunto subscribed, That the present
Assembling & Meeting of and others is noways
intended against our Sovereign Lord the King, nor
hurt of any of his Subjects either of the English or
Scottish nation; But only for the Defense and
Liberty of our selves & the Irish Natives of this
Kingdom; and we hereby further expressly declare that
whatsoever hurt hitherto hath been done to any Person
or Persons whatsoever shall presently repaired, and
we will that every Person forthwith after Procla-
mation hereof, make their speedy repairs unto their
own Houses under pain of Death, & that not
further hurt be done unto any one under the like
Pains; And we further require & Command
every Person to take present Notice hereof, and
that this be Proclaimed in all places. Given under
our hands at Langanon the xxijth of October 1641.



Copia vera

Phelomy Neale

Most dread Sovereigne

These are to intimate and make knowne unto all Persons whatsoever in & through out the whole County that the true Intention and Meaninge of us whoes Names are hereunto subscribed, That the present Assembling & Meeting of and others is nowayes intended against our Sovereigne Lord the King, nor hurt of any of his Subjects either of the English or Scottishe nation; But only for the defence and Libertie of our Selves & the Irishe Natives if this Kingdome; and wee hereby further expressly declare that whatsoever hurt hetherto hath bein don to any Person or Persons whatsoever shalbe presently repaired, and wee will that every person forthwith after proclamation hereof, make their speedy repaire unto(return to) their owne Houses under paine of Death, & that noe further hurt be don unto any one under the like Paine; And wee further require & Commannd every Person to take present Notice hereof, and that this be preclaned (proclaimed) in all places. Given under our hands at Donganon the xxiiiith of October 1641

Phelomy O Neale

Copia vera

English Protestantes striped naked & turned into the mountains in the frost & snowe, where of many hundreds are perished to death, & many lying dead in ditches & Savages upbraided them sayinge now are ye wilde Irish as well as wee.



Elizabeth Moore

1403

35

Elizabeth moore ~~relict~~ ^{gent} relict of Nicholas Moore of Rosnellin in the Countie of Ty-
 rone duly sworne deposeth that about the later end of October 1641 her sd husband
 and herself were by the Rebels in the Countie of Tyrone (whose names shee knoweth
 not) robbed and dispoyled of their goods and chatties to y^e value of three hundred pounds sterl^{ing}
 at least and her sd husband was ^{by the way, as he was escaping toward Dublin} ~~beaten~~ ^{soe} beaten and miserably used by the Re-
 bells that w^{ithin} about three weeks after being in Dublin he died, and the Deponent
 further saith that flieing for her life out of the Countie of Tyrone shee left Tenne
 children wch shee had by a former husband in the Barony of Bellve in the County
 of Antrim whos shee knoweth not whether they have escaped the Rebels furie or
 noe, having not heard of the since her coming to Dublin: This Deponent further
 saith that in the beginning of the Rebellion the Rebels pretended there quarrell only to be
 agst the English, but after fell upon the scottes, and saith y^t shee hath credibly heard fr^{om}
 both English and scottish her neighbours that these were out of Mr Archdeacon Max-
 wells house and outhouses (where very many protestants were in the beginning sheltred
 by him releevd) that these were at severall times taken by the Rebels to the number
 of 640 some of whome the Rebels killed and others they drowned in the black water

Jun: 5^o Martij 1642

Will: Aldrich

Hen: Brereton

Sign^{ed} & sworn

Elizabeth Moore relict (widow) of Nicholas Moore of Rosnellin in the Countie of Tyrone gent, duly sworne, deposeth (gives evidence) that about the later end of October 1641 her said husband and herself were by the Rebels in the County of Tyrone (whose names shee knoweth not) robbed and dispoyled of their goods and chatties to the value of three hundred pounds sterling at least and her said husband was by the way as he was escapeing toward Dublin soe beaten and miserably used by the Rebels that within three weeks after being in Dublin he died, and the Deponent further saith that she flieing for her life out of the Countie of Tyrone shee left Tenne children which shee had by a former husband in the Barony of Bellve in the County of Antrim who shee knoweth not whether they have escaped the Rebels furie or noe, she haveing not heard of them since her coming to Dublin.

This Deponent further saith that in the begining of the Rebbellion the Rebels pretended there quarrell only to be against the English, but after fell upon the scottes, and saith that shee hath credibly heard from both English and Scottish her neighbours, that there were out of Mr Archdeacon Maxwells house and outhouses (where very many protestants were in the begining sheltred be by him releevd) here were at severall times taken by the Rebels to the number of 640 some of whome the Rebels killed and others they drowned in the black water.

Elizab More

5 March 1643

Will: Aldrich Hen: Brereton 13



Donegal County Development Board
Bord Forbartha Chontae Dhún na nGall



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund
Investing in your future

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



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The Archive Service is part of the Cultural Services Division,
Community, Culture and Planning Directorate, Donegal County Council